

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

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PER WORD

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED A CASHIER on Rs. 150—250 for a limited concern, carrying on Motor Transport Business. Only those need apply who can furnish Rs. 5,000 in cash as security. Apply to Post Box 632, Calcutta. A 2396

WANTED—An experienced SHORT-HAND TYPIST with good knowledge of correspondence. Apply immediately with testimonials to Box No. 1155 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." A 2403

REQUIRED SERVICES in Bansda State for the posts of FOREST OFFICER, POLICE OFFICER with Civil and Military knowledge, ENGINEER (Civil) L.C.E. or B.E. MECHANICAL and ELECTRICAL ENGINEER. Experienced, energetic, smart and honest candidates only need apply to—write copies of testimonials, stating qualifications, previous experience, age and the least salary expected. K. L. GOKHALE, I/C Dewan, Bansda State. A 24735

APPLICATIONS INVITED for positions on Staff of Company operating throughout Bombay Presidency controlling Distribution and Sales of Remarkable Invention. Applicants must have first class knowledge of salesmanship, possess excellent characters, unquestionable references, and be prepared to provide a cash security of Rs. 1,300. The positions vacant are: exceptional and carry joint control in Company together with good remuneration and prospects. Applications treated in confidence and must be accompanied by references. Only applicants with necessary qualifications need apply to Box No. 1158, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." A 2410

WANTED FOR A GROUP OF FOUR SPINNING MILLS. (1) AN ENERGETIC SUPERINTENDENT with a thorough knowledge of Carding and Mule Spinning. Pay Rs. 750 per month. (2) FOUR SPINNING MASTERS with a thorough knowledge of Mule Spinning and Carding, on a pay of Rs. 400 to 500 according to the size of the Mill for which he is selected. (3) ONE CARDING MASTER, on a pay of Rs. 450 per month, with a thorough knowledge of Carding. Each of the above Officers can, in addition to the above mentioned Standing Salary, earn every month an amount equal to that Salary, such remuneration being based on (a) Average Daily Production, (b) Decreased percentage of Waste, (c) Decreased Cost of Production and (d) Quality of Yarn. Average quality of cotton used is Fully Good Bengal. Free quasi-furnished quarters will be provided. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials. Applicants must be prepared to join duty not later than 31st January, 1926. Applications should reach THE MANAGING AGENT OF THE AGRA UNITED MILLS, LD., Agra, not later than 15th January, 1926. A 24713

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A READER for two hours daily. Write stating qualifications, convenient hours, minimum salary to Box No. 1156, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." A 2406

WANTED—A GUJARATI GRADUATE with Mathematics as optional, one strong in history will be preferred. Apply sharp. PRINCIPAL, GURUKUL, ACADEMY, Andheri. A 2413

WANTED—CANDIDATES for posts of CLERKS. Apply to MANAGER, Delhi Commercial Co., Delhi Cloth Market, DELHI. A 2372

WANTED—MATIC and GUJARATI CLERKS, knowing Type-writing, Gujarati, English correspondence and having experience of Limited Co's Work. Apply with one anna stamp to Box No. 1159 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." A 2412

WANTED—A qualified experienced and thoroughly competent ACCOUNTANT. Salary Rs. 125. Apply personally with original testimonials to DAWAR, H. KAZI & CO., Gresham Bldg. 45, Esplanade. A 24769

WANTED—A full time LADY TEACHER to teach needle work in Girl's School, pay Rs. 50 or according to qualifications. Apply personally at JUMA MTSID OFFICE, Bombay. A 2386

WANTED—A MATRICULATED GUJARATI or JUNIOR CLERK, must have good handwriting. Salary Rs. 40. Apply Box No. 1160, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." A 24770

WANTED—STUDENTS to learn Pitman's SHORTHAND and TOUCH TYPEWRITING under expert supervision. Moderate fees. CROWN TYPEWRITER CO., Churchgate Street. A 2409

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SHARE. TRANSFER CLERK, thoroughly conversant with Court work. Must be healthy and strong, able to do all outdoor work. Knowledge of vernaculars essential. Apply by letter only enclosing testimonials DHA-RAMSI MORARJI & CO., Ballard Estate A 24768

WANTED—Intelligent, capable and enterprising YOUNG MEN, for selecting jobs according to their natural liking and capacity. PROF. I. B. MEHTA'S (Experienced Palmist and Occultist) astounding revelation based on scientific research have profited hundreds of people on the unemployment list. Consult him personally. Address: House No. 487, above New Persian Grant Restaurant, Grant Road Tram Terminus, Bombay. A

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—For Hindus, one GROUND FLOOR of an airy Bungalow at Chantpuri, behind Wilson College. Apply D. G. BANKER. A 2398

TO LET for any community—Airy, and well ventilated FLATS of sumbit Bdg. situated on Tardoo, Forjett St., with electric fittings. Rent Rs. 70/80/90 and 100 p.m. motor garages Rent Rs. 25. Write or see personally. RUTNOSY Poonja, No. 41-45, D'Souza Street, Vadgady, Mandvi, Bombay. A 2269

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL DEFENCE, those interested in the subject should read "ADVANCE INDIA" to be had of all Book-sellers at Rs. 4 per copy. A 2407

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates. The Editor undertakes on responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle,"
Maddam St., Fort, Bombay

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORT-HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, established 1893. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction, Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafide Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent results every year. Special arrangement for ladies. Managing Proprietor **GOPALDAS LALDAS**, Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, BOMBAY.

LEARN TYPEWRITING on New Machines FREE. STANDARD TYPE WRITER COMPANY, 324, Hornby Road, M 2379

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORT HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, above Bhagwati Stores, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., is the Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution. Concession to the poor and the unemployed. M

PROFESSION.

REMARKABLE POWERS OF A MESMERIST—The IMPERIAL PSYCHIC ACADEMY, Virayandallur, (S. India) undertakes to answer with astonishing accuracy any two or more simple questions relating to any subject troubling one's mind and even sent enclosed in a sealed cover, which will be returned unopened with the answers. The charge is only Rs. 8 for each question, which will be realised by V. P. P. with a guarantee to refund money in case of the least incorrect answers. Date of birth or time of commencing to write the questions with name and address legibly written should be furnished. The public are invited to give a trial and forearm themselves with a knowledge of what is in store for them. P 23267

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

ICE-MACHINES—B. M. KATPITIA Post Box 759, Bombay, supplies simple and reliable ICE MACHINES with latest improvements. K 2330

T. R. LEES, LTD., ENGLAND, (Established 1852). Manufacturers of High-class Machinery. Steam Engines, Cross Compound, Tandem Compound, Single Cylinder, Vertical and Horizontal, Wood working Machinery, Circular Saw Benches, Band Sawing, Log Saw Frames, Planing, etc. 8" x 18", 10" x 18", and 11" x 18" x 20" Engines, etc. in stock. Sole Agents, M. H. DINSHAW & CO., 47, Apollo Street, Bombay. K

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

START PRIVATE BUSINESS as Europe's "MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS" without capital under Expert Guidance also by Post. Moderate fees. Write Post Office Box 452, Bombay. T 23411

LOOK HERE—Renowned LKAL SARRIES, colour guaranteed. Patented in cat-goggles. SERRI MAHA, LUXMI SILK SARRI MANUFACTORY, LKAL, Dist. Bijapur, M. S. M. Ry. B1838

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—1 PELAPONE Elec. Generator Set size P22, twin cylinder, 110/150 volts, 45/33 amps, etc. Slightly used. For full particulars apply Post Box No. 923. N 24757

TO SELL—Photographic Electric fitting or let the same room and other Offices rooms in Chotalal-Bhuvan, Kalkadevi Road. Ask LAKHMIDAS LALJEE, Receiver, o/o Damodar Anandjee, Fort, New Modikhana. Tele. No. 26846. N 2296

TYPEWRITERS—New Fox Standard Typewriters, Rs. 290 only. Original price Rs. 450. Few left. Unique opportunity to secure a high grade standard typewriter at this low price. Corona Four (Four bank keyboard) Rs. 225. Corona Improved model Rs. 195. Factory Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and 11 and Oliver No. 9 at exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes. A visit will pay you. **THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.**, Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay. Estd. 1908. W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—New York No. 20, Footscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver S. Rs. 60, Brief 70; Empire 1, Rs. 75; Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gajnered Rem. 120, Mahatmi 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125; Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona Improved, New, 185. Corona Four, Rs. 225. **NICOLS & COMPANY**, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223. N 2478

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

KING EDWARD VII MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, PAREL

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Resident Pathologist on Rs. 150 per mensem, with free batchelor quarters.

Applicants should state their age, qualifications, record at Medical College and previous experience, specially in Pathology and Bacteriology work and forward not more than three recent testimonials of their previous work.

The appointment will be tenable for one year and the selected candidate will be eligible for re-election at the end of that period.

Applications should be addressed up to the 18th January, 1926, to the undersigned.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA

Dean.

24768

REWARD OF RS. 2,000.

ONE PREMCHAND GOKULDAS Hindu Visa Bania, (35), of dark complexion, thin in constitution, flat nails, chest protruding, face bones protruding, resident of Panchdwarka, Vankarner, Kathiwar has decamped with Rs. 20,000 belonging to the undersigned on Wednesday, the 30th Decem. ber. He was accountant at Sheh Adami Sakur Hussein Iyub. Reward of Rs. 2,000 would be given to any one who secures the man with the whole amount of Rs. 20,000 and 10 p.c. if lesser amount is secured. Any information about this should be reported to Pydhonie Police Station, Bombay City, where a complaint has been lodged.

Haji Khanu Haji Valley, ADAMI SAKUR HUSSEIN IYUB. Sadaria Bazaar. R2400

TO BE LET ON CONTRACTS.

THE following five estates are to be let on contracts on a lease of three years, the tenders for which will be accepted upto 14th January, 1926. The copies of terms and conditions for the above contract can be had from the undermentioned office on payment of a fee of Re. 1.

- (1) One property No. 18/30 at Khetwadi Back Road.
- (2) One property No. 545/55 Upper Decan Road.
- (3) One property No. 563/69 Upper Decan Road.
- (4) One property No. 79/87 Hujra Moholla.
- (5) One property No. 89/99 Chowki Moholla.

For any further particulars apply or see personally at the undermentioned Office.

THE MANAGING TRUSTEES,
The Gomer Yakob Charitable Trusts,
155, Kambekar Street, No. 8, Bombay. R2401

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the CHIEF OFFICER of this Municipality which is permanently vacant on a salary commencing from Rs. 900 rising by annual increment of Rs. 75 to Rs. 1,250 with motor allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem. The selected candidate will be subject to the rules of the Municipality as regards fixity of tenure, travelling allowance and privileges regarding leave and leave allowances. The Municipality has a provident fund scheme, the subscription to which is compulsory. Intending candidates should apply to the President, Ahmednagar Municipality, stating their age, nationality, educational qualifications, experience, etc., on or before MON. DAY, 18th January, 1926.

(Sd.) VALLABHBHAI J. PATEL,

President,

Ahmednagar Municipality,
Municipal Office, Ahmednagar.
17-12-25. 24699

PUBLIC NOTICES.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.
(Bombay Branch).

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the following two gentlemen are standing as Candidates for "A" Ward at the forthcoming Municipal election:—Mr. J. R. C. BADHAM, Manager, Motor Union Insurance Company, Ltd., and Mr. W. H. HAMMOND, M.A., Principal, Cathedral High School.

J. ADDYMAN,
Vice Chairman.
24768

THE ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

OFFERS invited for purchase of Three Hundred Shares of the Zandu Pharmaceutical Works, Limited, IN ONE LOT. Rupees Seventy-Five per Share Paid Up. Further liability of Rupees Twenty-Five per Share.

Offers to accompany with Rs. 2,500 with in one week from date.

JUGATRAM & CO.
S. T. & Agents

Sayani Road, Bombay,

5th January, 1926. C24767

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3262 of 1924.

Messrs. E. D. SASSOON AND CO., LTD. Plaintiffs.

vs.
FURSHOTTAM RUTNOSY and Others Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 16th day of July, 1925, the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 4th day of February, 1926, at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS LOT 1.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground Rent tenure land together with the messuages, tenements or building standing thereon, situate at Mint Road and Mody Khana Street, within the Port of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 215 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 737, New No. 5955, Old Survey No. 1094 and New Survey No. 8540 and Cadastral Survey No. 1071 and bounded, on the East by the public Road called Mint Road, on the West by the Public Road called Mody Khana Street, on the North by the house of Haji Ibrahim Jikar and on the South by the premises of Jamsetji Pestonji deceased and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 1967 and Street Nos. 90-157 and 159.

LOT 2.

All that piece or parcel of land of leasehold tenure situate at 2nd and 3rd Pasta Lane, Colaba, in the City of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 471 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and situate within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1, New No. E21/16666, Old Survey No. B/257 and New Survey No. 28/9564 and Cadastral Survey No. 359 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 490 and Street No. 12 and bounded as follows, i.e., on or towards the North by the 2nd Pasta Lane, on or towards the South by the 3rd Pasta Lane, on or towards the East by the property of Madhavas Goudas Pasta and on or towards the West by the property of Gordhandas Goudas Tejpal.

LOT 3.

All that piece or parcel of land of pension and tax tenure, situate, lying and being at Mughat Lane, Girgaum, within the Port and Island of Bombay and within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 915 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 152, Collector's New Nos. 1406 and 1416, Old Survey No. 502 and New Survey No. 7634, and Cadastral Survey No. 276 together with the messuage, tenement and building standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 528-529 and Street Nos. 1, 2, and bounded on the North by Mughat Lane, on the South by Mughat Lane, on the East by Angra's Chawl and on the West by the properties of Dewdutt Purshottam Vakil and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. WADIA GHANDY & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs above named, at No. 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 7th day of December, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

Ag. Commissioner.

C24769

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1611 of 1922.

JIVRAJ SHAMJI AND ANOTHER. Plaintiffs.

vs.

UMERSEY NAGSEY AND OTHERS. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decreeal Order of Reference made in the above Suit and bearing date the 14th day of January, 1925, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of January, 1926, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure with messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises, situated at Doongri Cooly Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and in the Island of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under B. Ward No. 1061 and formerly Street Nos. 453 and 457 and Now 209-211 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property secondly described, on or towards the West by Doongri Cooly Street, on or towards the North by the property of Thekar Narayji Rowji and on or towards the South by the property of Mamon Ismail Khandwani.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure with messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises, situated at Chinch Bunder, Fourth Row, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and in the Island of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under B. Ward No. 1073 (2) and formerly Street Nos. 34-40 and Now 209-211 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Chinch Bunder Fourth Row, on or towards the West by the property firstly described, on or towards the North by the property of Padmi Collin and on or towards the South by the property of Shah Shivji Vajji.

BOTH properties admeasuring about 542-1/3 square yards or thereabouts (but mentioned in New land Register as admeasuring 504 square yards) and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 826-828-1298 and New No. 6565, Old Survey No. 107-118 and New Survey No. 2699 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1706 of the Mandvi Division. For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. AMIN AND DESAI, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs above named at No. 77, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 26th day of October, 1925.

R. B. PATEL,

Ag. Commissioner.

C24691

NOTICE.

AS we are going to destroy the records up to 1920 on account of want of accommodation in our Office, our clients are requested to take away their papers within 15 days from the date of this notice after which the papers will be destroyed. Bombay, dated this 5th day of January, 1926.

JEHANGIR GULABBHAI & BILIMORIA,
Attorneys-at-Law.

C24771

If you seek Market
FOR YOUR GOODS
IN THE PROVINCE OF
Behar and Orissa
ADVERTISE

IN

SEARCHLIGHT

BECAUSE

It is the most influential, popular and largely circulated paper in the Province

AND

It is read by the officials and non-officials, Indians and Europeans, rich and poor alike.

CHARGES VERY MODERATE

Apply to

The MANAGER,
Searchlight,
PATNA.

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AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)
GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUY IMMOV-
ABLE PROPERTY AT GAMDEVI.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IM-
MOVABLE PROPERTY (SITA VILLA)
SITUATE NEAR LABOURNUM ROAD.
GAMDEVI WITHOUT THE FORT OF
BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers
will under instructions from Messrs. Malvi
Mody Ranchoddas and Co., Attorneys for
Messrs. Hariram Bhimji Sons and Co. the
Mortgagees and on account of and at the risk
of Anand Rao Ranchandra Vinayak Ranjit
the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power
of sale contained in the Indenture of
Mortgage dated 3rd December 1923 made
between the Mortgagor of the one part
and the Mortgagees of the other part sell
by Public Auction the undermentioned Im-
movable Property on WEDNESDAY, the
6th January 1926 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on
the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that the piece or parcel of Leasehold
land containing an area of four hundred
and fifty-two square yards or thereabouts
situate lying and being Plot No. 50 of the
Gamdevi Estate of the Improvement Trust
Board in the City and Island and Sub-
District of Bombay together with all and
singular the buildings courts compounds
wards areas ways paths passages common
gullies sewers drains trees, plants shrubs
wells water-courses, lights liberties privileges
incements advantages and appurtenances
whatsoever to the said hereditaments and
premises or any part thereof belonging to
be in any wise appurtenant or usually held
or enjoyed or occupied therewith or re-
puted to belong or be appurtenant thereto
and bounded on the North-East and on the
South-East by Plot No. 50A of the said
Estate to be leased to Mukundrai Girja-
prasad Desai, on the South-West by Laksh-
mi Road and on the North-West by Plot
No. 49A of the said Estate agreed to be
leased to Sir Nithaldas Thackersey and
Lalubhai Shamaldas Mehta which piece of
land forms portion of lands bearing New
S. No. 7355 and Cadastral S. No. 492
Malabar and Camballa Bill Division.
For further particulars and conditions of
sale please apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody
Ranchoddas and Co., Attorneys for the
Mortgagees at their Office at Meadows
Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK.
KOHINOOR FILM Coy's

CINEMA . . .
QUEEN

Miss RUBY & PUTLIBAI
and many other STARS

Daily Four Shows at 5, 7, 9 & 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS
on SAT., SUN., & Bank Holidays at 3 P. M.

GLOBE CINEMA

2nd WEEK! Eps. 4, 5, 6 and 7.
Thrilling Episodes.

"HURRICANE HUTCH"

CHARLES HUTCHISON
Like the huge pendulum, "Hutch" swung
directly over the canoe!
Also one reel
Charlie Chaplin Comedy
"He Loved Her So."

AMUSEMENTS.

JOHNNY HINES



THE CRACK-ACK

Romance and Intrigue—Thrills
and Speed with Laughs Galore.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
The World's News in Pictures
Longer and More Interesting.

TIME:— 6, 8 & 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-DAY TO-DAY

Saurashtra
Veer

Produced by
THE SHARDA FILMS CO.

To be Screened at
KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charney Road,
Time and Rates as Usual

Under the kind patronage of H. H. the
MAHARAJA SAYAJI RAO GAEKWAR.

BARODA STATE

GANDHARV

NATAK MANDALI

Baliwala Grand Theatre,
TARDEO, GRANT ROAD

WEDNESDAY 6th Jan. 1926 at 8-30 P. M.

ASHA-NIRASHA

SATURDAY, 9th Jan. 1926 at 8-30 P. M.

VIDYA-HARAN

SUNDAY, 10th Jan. 1926 at 3 P. M.

SWAYAMWAR

RATES AS USUAL and BOOKING in
morning from 8 to 11 and Evening from
3 to 8 at the THEATRE.

MANAGER.

WILL BE OUT IN JANUARY 1926.

TO THE GOAL

SOHRAB A. GALLANIWALA
All nature wear one angry frown
To crush you out—still know my soul
You are Divine—March on and on
Nor right nor left but to the goal.

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA
SUNSHINE PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Engineer Building, Princess St., BOMBAY

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 5.
Massilia, Caithness, Liverpool.
Gandara, Keynes, Moulin.
Warfield, Steel, London.
H T Marglen, Nettle, Southampton.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 6.
Chaitanoga City, Evans, Calcutta.
City of York, Morrison, Calcutta.
Jalputra, Baker, Calcutta.
Banora, Rowe, Busrah.

LOADING.

Jan. 5.
Steamer Shanghai Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Garuda for Karachi.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, January 5.)
ALEXANDRA DOCK.

- 1 Chaitanoga City, 3450, Colombo 5/1, M. and Co.
- 2 Ranchi, 9316, London, 18/1 P and O.
- 3 Tarantia, 3204, Liverpool, N.F., Graham's Trading Co.
- 4 Cl Matheson 3453, Chittagong, 7/1, J. Finlay and Co.
- 5 Karwa, 3607, Durban, 6/1, B. I. S. N. Co.
- 6 C Pittsburg, 4719, Karachi, 7/1, K. N. and Co.
- 7 Alleppo 2520, Barcelona, 7/1, J. F. and Co.
- 8 Sado Maru, 3627, Kobe, 12/1, N. Y. Kai-sha.
- 11 Lanterfels, 3849, Karachi, N.F., L. Edwards Ltd.
- 12 Koshmri, 5539, Japan 17/1 M. M. and Co.
- 13 Homestead 4122, New York, 5/1, Volkart Bros.
- 15 Aquileia, 4086, Genoa, 15/1, L. T. & M. I. S. N. Co.
- 16 Clan Ronald, 3446, Karachi, 9/1, J. Finlay and Co.
- 17 Baron Napier 3159, N. F., L. Edwards Ltd.

VICTORIA DOCK.

- 2 Celebes Maru, 4262, Karachi, 6/1, O. S. Kaisha.
- 3 Banora, 1878, P. Gulf, 6/1, M. M. and Co.
- 4 Varella, 1932, Busrah, 8/1, M. M. and Co.
- 5 Indus Maru 2705, Kobe 4/1, O. S. Kaisha.
- 6 Shinoh Maru, 3582, Kobe, 7/1, O. S. Kaisha.
- 7 Copodimonte, 3544, Genoa, 5/1, L. T. & M. I. S. N. Co.
- 9 Garuda, 3218, Karachi, N.F., M. M. and Co.
- 10 & 11 Axonfels, 3304, Karachi, 11/1, L. Edwards Ltd.
- 12 & 13 Jalputra 3113, Calcutta 6/1, S. S. N. Co.
- 16 Bankara 1905, P. Gulf, 13/1, M. M. and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

- A Trafford Hall, 2437, Karachi, 9/1, K. N. and Co.
- D & E Billington 3772 Hamburg 10/1, E. D. Sassoon & Co.
- F Risaldar 3092, Rangoon, 7/1, T. Morrison and Co.
- H Cunclin 106, Goa, N. F., J. Jewah and Co.
- K Dara, 3083, N. F., N. F. T. M. and Co.

EXPORTS.

- Jan. 5.
S S Billiton for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.; 2600 cwts groundnuts, Raji Bros.; 110 bales cotton, B. Meyer and Co.; 10 bales fish skins, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.; 65 bales cotton, B. Meyer and Co.
For Constantinople:—206 cwts groundnut seed, 525 cwts groundnuts, H. Jethanand.
For Antwerp:—1925 cwts groundnut oil cake, N. V. Veljohamed.
For Ghent:—110 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 220 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.
S S Aquileia for Genoa:—2000 cwts groundnuts, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 2700 cwts groundnuts, Raji Bros.; 275 bales cotton, S. Hemraj and Co.; 664 bales cotton, G. K. Kaisha Ltd; 1000 cwts insect, P. A. Hagie and Co. Ltd; 250 tons "old" from, Com. Italia-India Orientale; 220 bales cotton, F. J. Campbell and Co Ltd; 110 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co Ltd; 4000 cwts castor seed, Raji Bros.; 701 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
For Naples:—2900 cwts groundnuts, Raji Bros.; 2156 cwts castor seed, K. M. Nathoo.
S S Trafford Hall for Dunkirk:—135 bales cotton, J. K. Visram and Co.; 1210 bales cotton, Vardhaman Bros Ltd; 55 bales cotton, K. Visram and Co.; 980 bales Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 50 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 2000 cwts castor seed, David Sassoon and Co Ltd.
S S Bengloe for Antwerp:—2100 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.
S S Homestead for New York:—1000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros.
S S Copodimonte for Genoa:—36 tons old iron scrap, Com. Italia-India Orientale.
S S Aleppo for Barcelona:—500 bales cotton, F. J. Campbell and Co. Ltd.
For Hull:—1000 cwts myristicams, J. A. Hagie and Co. Ltd; 1000 cwts cotton seeds, David Sassoon and Co Ltd; 50 bales hides, H. G. Handall.
S S Axenfels for Bremen:—4000 cwts groundnuts, F. D. Sassoon and Co Ltd.
For Rotterdam:—1000 cwts groundnuts, F. D. Sassoon and Co Ltd; 1625 cwts fish seed oil cakes, B. Elwing and Co Ltd; 770 bales cotton, F. J. Campbell and Co Ltd.
S S Shinoh Maru for Hongkong:—75 cwts gum coltham, B. S. Abdul Karym.
For Osaka:—850 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.
For Yokohama:—100 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.
For Kobe:—300 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.
S S Sado Maru for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd.
For Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.
For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.
For Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.
S S Nagapore for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Raji Bros.; 200 bales cotton, K. Visram and Co.; 50 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd; 3000 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha Ltd; 200 bales cotton, N. Manilal and Co. Ltd; 200 bales cotton, N. Manilal and Co. Ltd.
For Yokohama:—200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.
For Nagasaki:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.
For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.
For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha Ltd; 200 bales cotton, Breul and Co. Ltd.
For Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.
For Yokkaichi:—1000 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.
S S Indus Maru for Shanghai:—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS.

- Jan. 5.
S S Olympia from Liverpool, Agents Graham's Trading Co Ltd:—From Manchester:—185 cases 220 bales cotton yarn, 28 bales cotton fente, 227 bales 148 cases cotton piece-goods, 54 cases cotton goods, 15 cases cotton and art silk goods; 913 cases 462 bales cottons, 28 bales wool, 249 bales old newspapers, 50 cases sorrows, 34 cases bobbins and shuttles, 11 cases leather, 121 cases accumulators, 15 cases art silk and cottons, 13 cases lead plates, 26 cases toms, 13386 bundles steel hoops, 73 bundles steel channels, 26 bundles steel tanks, 74 bundles flanges, 50 bundles steel shovels, 2235 plates hard spelter, 4000 bags soda ash, 50 pairs galvanized flanges, 46 drums solid chloride of zinc, 105 rolls 101 reels coir fibre washers, 18 kegs glaze powder, 13 trusses cotton banding, 15 bales paper, 1 barrel grease.
From Glasgow:—18 cases 101 bales paper, 79 bales cotton yarn, 52 bales, 680 cases cottons, 200 cases beer, 37 cases sewing cotton, reels and balls, 1006 cases whisky, 17 cases glass ware, 14 cases shoes, 255 single 96 bundles tubes, 62 bundles galvanized tubes, 680 pieces C. I. pipes, 1436 cases 12 W. pipes, 193 pieces C. I. boxes, 339 pieces stone ware acid line, 136 pieces C. I. casters, 305 pieces C. I. valves, 50 pieces steel ties, 100 pieces jars, 200 D. bags fire clay, 320 kegs paint, 175 hogs heads ale, 28 cases red lead, 50 bales old newspapers, 100 boxes soap, 168 bags rivets, 187 bags bolts and nuts, 63 pieces steel joints, 8 cases old steel files, 15 cases fitting.
From Liverpool:—20 cases biscuits, 22 cases hams and bacon, 20 cases cotton yarn, 44 cases cycles and cycle frames and parts, 26 cases plate and scrap glass, 16 cases cocoa, chocolate and confectionery, 44 cases toilet soap, 119 cases art silk yarn, 141 cases cigarettes and tobacco, 38 cases screws, 20 cases canvas shoes, 89 pans strained, 287 pieces earthenware pans and trays, 492 cases 4 V. I. pulleys, 1150 cases 20 barrels 1200 boxes common soap, 30 boxes tallor, 23 crates earthenware jars, 30 crates steel folding cuts, 200 coils 8770 bundles steel hoops, 6913 bundles galvanized corrugated sheets, 82 bundles steel in bars, 49 bundles 14 loose steel bars, 12 loose sanitary earthenware, 44 bars silver bullion, 55 bales straw boards, 26 cases cotton piece-goods, 29 cases 97 bales cottons and woollens, 88 bales wool tops, 1755 cases galvanized ridging, 30 packages 106 cases gunning sundries, 56 crates tiles, 100 cases bath bricks, 1000 bags soda ash, 300 bags bicarbonate of soda, 1760 bags bicarbonate of soda, 50 D. bags silicate of soda, 40 cases China clay, 55 barrels grapes, 20 barrels ammoniac, 243 drums bleaching powder, 765 drums caustic soda, 200 cases glycerine, 34 bundles 135 packages motor cycles cover, cycles covers, tubes and accessories, 226 boxes tin plates, 20 cases hoses, 98 bales paper, 12 bales cotton rope, 160 mats clothes, 15 pieces tyres, 15 cases sewing cotton cards and cups, 14 cases files, 22 packages gin sundries, 20 bundles head stead, 5 cases lubricating oil, 5 drums transformer oil, 11 pieces steel bars.
S S Tacoma Maru from Yokohama, Agents O. S. Kaisha:—20 cases cotton shirt, 34 cases silk yarn, 2 cases silk goods, 6 cases toys, 265 coils copper wire.
From Tokyo:—153 bales 25 cases cotton yarn, 25 cases tooth powder, 56 cases rubber toys, 5 cases toys.
From Osaka:—25 cases glass ware, 187 cases porcelain, 63 cases 100 bales cotton yarn, 60 bales grey cotton drill, 50 bales cotton sheeting, 5 cases silk yarn, 13 cases tin mirrors and boxes, 10 packages provisions.
From Nagoya:—400 cases beer, 158 cases porcelain, 83 cases glass ware.
From Singapore:—653 bundles rattan, 250 bags sugar flour, 27 bags damar butter, 687 bags betel nuts, 15 bags nutmegs, 50 cases 34 bundles gum, 72 pieces logs.
From Kobe:—40 cases celluloid bangles, 52 cases glass ware, 14 cases cotton hosiery, 50 cases 190 bales grey cotton shirt, 185 bales cotton sheeting, 16 cases shoe lace, 18 cases cotton drill, 30 cases refined camplior, 10 cases tin ware, 10 cases silk yarn, 18 cases bamboo ware, 15 cases enamelled ware, 13 cases match paper, 800 pieces pine logs, 300 pieces aspen logs, 12 cases sulphur, 17 bags rice, 10 cases glass bottles, 10 cases celluloid goods.
From Colombo:—213 bags areca nuts, 24 bags lead scrap, 324 bags copra, 55 bales second-hand gunnies, 90 bundles empty gunnies, 55 cases tea.
From Hongkong:—100 bags 50 packages sugar candy.
From Yokkaichi:—10 cases earthenware.

INDIAN ARMY HOCKEY.

TEAM'S VISIT TO NEW ZEALAND.

LAHORE, Jan. 4.

The Committee to select the Indian Army Hockey Team which will visit New Zealand and will consist of four officers, including Col. Turnbull, Inspector of Physical Training, Army Headquarters, and will assemble at Jhalum on March 1st and at Rawalpindi on 15th March during the Punjab Native Hockey Tournament and the Army Hockey Championship meeting respectively for the purpose of selecting about twenty-two players, of which four or five will be British officers. The Army Sport Central Board has decided that the captain of this team should be chosen after the Army Championships at Rawalpindi.—A. P.

OVERSEAS TRADE OF KARACHI.

KARACHI, Jan. 4.

The statistics of the overseas trade of the Port of Karachi for December issued by the Collector of Customs show that the total value of imports (merchandise) amounted to one crore and forty-six lakhs and that of exports to 3 crores and 39 lakhs, the former showing the decrease of forty-two lakhs and the latter of one crore and ten lakhs as compared with the figures for the corresponding month of last year. The progressive totals for the nine months ending December show decreases of two crores and sixty-nine lakhs or 12 per cent. under imports and of seven crores and thirty-nine lakhs or twenty-three per cent. under exports as compared with the corresponding period in the previous year. In December the principal decreases in imports as compared with the corresponding month, last year, occurred under cotton manufactures valued at thirty-five lakhs of rupees (minus thirty-two lakhs); oils valued at six lakhs of rupees (minus nine lakhs); railway plant valued at twenty-three thousand rupees (minus five lakhs); and machinery valued at nine lakhs of rupees (minus one lakh), while increases occurred under metals valued at fourteen lakhs of rupees (plus one lakh), and woolen goods valued at three lakhs of rupees (plus one lakh). Sugar nine thousand eight hundred tons valued at twenty lakhs of rupees increased in quantity by three thousand one hundred tons, but increased in value by sixty-seven thousand rupees only owing to reduced prices.

In exports the principal decreases occurred under wheat three thousand seven hundred tons valued at six lakhs of rupees (minus eighty thousand tons and one crore and thirty lakhs of rupees), wheat flour two thousand four hundred tons valued at five lakhs of rupees (minus two thousand three hundred tons and five lakhs of rupees), barley four hundred tons valued at fifty-three thousand rupees (minus twenty-three thousand tons and thirty-one lakhs of rupees), wool one thousand four hundred tons valued at twenty-six lakhs of rupees (minus one thousand five hundred tons and thirty-two lakhs of rupees), and rapeseed four thousand tons valued at nine lakhs of rupees (minus two thousand tons and six lakhs of rupees), while increases occurred under cotton twenty-two thousand tons valued at two crores and sixty-five lakhs of rupees (plus ten thousand tons and ninety-one lakhs of rupees), and raw hides and skins nine hundred tons valued at twelve lakhs (plus one hundred tons and one lakh of rupees).—A. P.

ORISSA, A SEPARATE PROVINCE.

MADRAS, Jan. 4.

The Hon. Dr. U. Rama Rau intends to move a resolution in the forthcoming session of the Council of State recommending to the Governor-General in Council to take immediate steps for the amalgamation of the Oriya-speaking tracts of Madras with Orissa with the ultimate object of making Orissa a separate administrative unit.—A. P.

METALS.

London, Jan. 4.

English best Selected Copper 63 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B. 59 13/16
Copper Braziers 75
Yellow Metal 70
Hard Spelter 32 1/2
Corrugated Sheets 16 5/8
Tin Block 22 3/8

BARLEY.

London, Jan. 4.

Karachi Barley—Nominal.
FREIGHT OF COAL
Cardiff to Bombay 13/3 to 13/6

Karnik's AGUE Mixture
THE tried specific for Ague, intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price Annas FORTY-FOUR.
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LUMBAGO SENT AS A WARNING

A lame back is a terrible affliction which may get worse if you neglect it. Ribbing may help, but they seldom cure, because the seat of the trouble is deep down in the kidneys. That is why De Witt's Pills are invariably recommended and it is a remarkable fact that they completely cure 99 out of every 100 cases in which they are used. This must impress every suffering reader and it is certain that those who decide to give De Witt's Pills a trial will not be disappointed, for they do much more than relieve pain.

That pain in your back which you call lumbago may be the result of youthful folly or indiscretions. It may be due to excesses or to strain or overwork, but, whatever the cause, it is a sure sign that your kidneys are weak. If you are wise you will regard the pain as a warning and take De Witt's Pills at the earliest opportunity. You cannot choose a better remedy or one that will produce the desired results in less time. The cost too, is trifling and all chemists sell De Witt's Pills.

It would be impossible to suggest a remedy capable of making a stronger appeal to suffering men and women everywhere, for De Witt's Pills are made by patent machinery under ideal conditions and they are untouched by hand. No animal fats are ever used in their preparation, and they contain no harmful or habit-forming drugs. Thus they are suitable for both men and women of all ages and all races, and it is certain that they will benefit every sufferer who gives them a trial. Freedom from pain, better health and greater strength are results which must always follow the use of De Witt's Pills.

G. W. M. REYNOLDS' BOLD TYPE EDITIONS.	Rs. A.
1. Mysteries of Court of London, 12 vols.	17 8
2. Joseph Wilmot 8 vols.	5 8
3. Ellen Percy 8 vols.	5 8
4. Mary Price, 8 vols.	5 8
5. The Ryo House Plot, 4 vols.	3 8
6. Young Dukes, 4 vols.	3 8
7. Rosa Lambert, 4 vols.	3 8
8. Loves of the Haron, 4 vols.	3 8
9. Margaret, 4 vols.	3 8
10. The Massacre of Glencoe, 4 vols.	3 8
11. The Virgin's Kiss, 4 vols.	3 8
12. Canonbury House, 8 vols.	3 4
13. Mysteries of Old London, 8 vols.	3 4
14. Fope Joan, 8 vols.	1 13
15. Soldier's Wife, 2 vols.	1 8
16. May Middleton, 2 vols.	1 8
17. Faust 2 vols.	2 8
18. Robert Macaire, 8 vols.	1 4
19. Mary Stuart, 8 vols.	1 4
20. Seamstress	1 0
21. Grace Darling	0 12
22. Leila in 2 vols.	1 8
23. Young Fisherman	0 10
24. Stories Told by A. Gendarme	0 12
25. Mysteries of Paris by Eugene Sue	1 0

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE
KRYPTOK, TORIC, CROOKES AND OTHER COMPLICATED OPTHALMIC LENSES.
AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS.

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Descriptive Catalogue FREE.
The new Model can Cook more Rice & Idlays Large Stock can be seen at our Agents at BOMBAY.
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Phone No. 24904.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.
Indian Science Congress Meeting at the Royal Institute of Science, 10 a.m.

THURSDAY, January 7.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.
Indian Science Congress Meeting at the Royal Institute of Science 10 a.m.
Speeches on the coming Municipal elections, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m., Mr. K. F. Nariman to preside.
Public meeting at the "Congress House", 223, Girgaum Back Road. Dr. P. C. Roy, Sjt. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande and others will speak on the "Utility of Khaddar", 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, January 8.

The P. & O. s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails of December 24, ex Maloja due at 5 a.m.

Indian Science Congress Meeting at the Royal Institute of Science, 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, January 9.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Bombay Winter Meeting, 7th Day.
University Senate Meeting (Sir C. J. University Hall), 9 a.m.

Indian Science Congress Session, Royal Institute of Science.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We have received a wall calendar from the Oriental Soap Works, Tanjore.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION

The adjourned special general meeting of the members of the Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m.

A CANDIDATE FOR C. WARD.

Mr. Joseph Gomes, Bar-at-Law, writes to say that he is a candidate for the forthcoming Municipal election for the "C" Ward.

THE CATHOLIC GYMKHANA

There will be a Ciderella Dance in the Gymkhana Pavilion on Saturday, the 9th instant, at 9 p.m. All members who had subscribed towards the Christmas Entertainment are cordially invited.

MRS. NIKAMBE'S INSTITUTION

Mrs. Nikambe's Institution for Married Ladies opened on Monday at the Janushami Building, Girgaum. Widows and grown-up girls who do not desire to spend long hours at school are also admitted. The hours of attendance are from 1 to 3-4 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The Clan Line s.s. "Maegillyray" arrived in Suez on the evening of the 1st instant. The homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Morosa", with the mails from Bombay of the 26th ultimo, arrived at Port Said at 11 p.m. on the 3rd instant and left there at 3 p.m. on the following day.

TRACKLESS TROLLEY AT KINGSWAY

In reply to an enquiry the Managing Director of the B. E. S. T. Coy. writes to say that he is not able to say definitely when they will be in a position to run Trackless Trolleys along Kingsway, but he hopes they will be running in a year, or possibly less, from now.

TO-DAY'S OPEN AIR WIRELESS CONCERT

The Bombay Municipality, by arrangement with the Bombay Presidency Radio Club, will give its ninth Open-air Wireless Concert to-day (Wednesday) from 6 to 8 p.m. The following programme of Indian Music arranged by Mr. Nurmahomed M. Ghinoy, will be sung by Mr. Pirzadah M. Mistry and can be listened to in the Victoria Gardens—1. A. Jagatma, (Rag Kalyan); 2. Char Akhi Chitima; 3. Vahala O. Maghi, (comic); 4. Nigaho Forkar Dilbar Chahale; 5. Pankaji Pichkari Mari, (comic); 6. U. Zoolam Nekar Jalim, (Rag Gazal); 7. Tari Hake Gharry Hakore, (comic); 8. Ne Ker Me Sooh Ke Santosh, (Rag Bhervi).

PUBLIC LECTURES ON KHADDAR

Dr. P. C. Roy and Sjt. G. Deshpande who are at present in Bombay, will deliver public lectures on "The Utility of Khaddar" at Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, to-morrow (Thursday) evening. Dr. Roy accompanied by Sjt. G. Deshpande and Seth Jannalal Bajaj, will go to Poona and will deliver lectures on "Khaddar" there also at the Reay Market on Friday evening.

AT HOME TO DR. P. C. RAY.

The members of the Bengal Club will be "at home" to Dr. P. C. Ray and other Bengali delegates to the Indian Science Congress at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, to-day (Wednesday) at 7.30 p.m. (S. T.). Bengalis are invited to attend.

DADABHAI CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS

A prize of Rs. 200 shall be awarded out of a competition amongst the artists of Bombay for a life-size bust portrait of late Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji in oil colour. The size of the portrait should be 24" x 18", fitted in a suitable decent frame. The selected portrait will be the property of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Competitors are requested to send in their portraits not later than Saturday (the 6th proximo) to the Secretary, D. N. Centenary Committee, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, "Congress House", Bombay-4.

PRIZE PORTRAIT COMPETITION.

MR. JOSEPH'S CANDIDATURE.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

To THE "EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE".
Sir,—I am obliged to Mr. Ramier who has asked the South Indians of the F Ward to vote solidly for me. While I esteem their good-will and welcome their support, let me remind the hundreds of non-Madrasis in the Ward who have promised me their votes on my personal credentials, that I am not standing merely as a South Indian deputy and that they can be perfectly secure of my loyalty to the interests of the entire ward. I accept all the support I can get, but I am not for any denominational ticket. My opposition to communal candidature has earned for me the opprobrium of the Indian Christian caucus who in their church-ground-propaganda give me the happy honour of non-recognition. As a Nationalist, I invite the support of all voters.—Yours, etc.,
POTHAN JOSEPH.

UNIVERSITY SENATE ELECTION.

DR. RANINA AND MR. K. M. MUNSHI RETURNED.

The result of the University Senate elections of two Fellows by the registered graduates of the University was declared yesterday evening. There were four candidates: Dr. Ranina, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. K. H. Vakil and Prof. A. K. Trivedi, of whom the first two were duly elected. The number of votes secured by the candidates were: 738, 708, 596 and 562 respectively.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

TO-MORROW'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Congress Nationalist Municipal Election Board, a public meeting will be held in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall to-morrow (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Messrs. K. F. Nariman, Jamnadas M. Mehta, S. N. Ganiadhi, Govardhanbhai I. Patel, Dr. N. D. Savarkar and Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, the Nationalist candidates for the next municipal elections from the Girgaum (D) Ward, will deliver their election speeches. Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside.

CAWNPORE CONGRESS REPORT.

The Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, writes:—
"The Report of the Cawnpore Session which is expected to be published by the end of April, will be offered for sale and will be sent free to delegates. Only a limited number of copies of the report will be printed. I shall therefore be grateful if those wishing to obtain copies of the report will register their orders by the 15th of February. The price is not likely to exceed Rs. 1/8. Orders should be registered at the office of the All-India Congress Committee, 107, Hewett Road, Allahabad, or Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay-4."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

IN the share market to-day juncos opened steadily after the holidays with Clive a strong tendency among the speculative counters. Enquiry on the whole was, however, restricted to bonds there was some demand for Bengal and Ratanagiri at better rates, otherwise there was no alteration. Cottons continued steady at last prices. Teas were a narrow market in the absence of buying orders. In rubbers only a small business was done at easier rates. In miscellaneous with the exception of a good enquiry for British India Corporation only, which found few sellers there were hardly any changes to record. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—
Government securities:—3½ per cent Govt. debentures 95/8; 6 per cent bonds 1927/10/11; 6 per cent bonds 1930/10/4; 6 per cent bonds 1932/10/5/10.
Cottons:—Borwell 322; Dunbar 193; Dunbar pref 160; Mohini Mills 6.
Jutes:—Auckland 233/8; Barangore 161; Belvedere pref 116; Birla 7/9; Budge Budge 14/12; Howrah 37; Howrah 'A' pref 109; Ramgarh 467; Kankarnahar 468/8; Laxmi down 253/8; Laxmi down 26/10; Northbrook 50/8; Nuddea 46/8; Reliance 62; Waverley 7.
Coals:—Bengal 497/8; Bhagora 8/2; Burrakur 22/8; Deoli 20/2; Equitable 17/8; Hurrur Ladih 60/8; Imperial 31/2; Patnoka 1/2; Raneegunge 32/8; Soudra 12/4; Union 18/4.
Tea Companies:—Dhunerri 6; East India 24; Jutilhari 19/8; New Terai 14/8; Singell 59.
Debentures:—6 per cent 1913/23 Grob Tea Debentures 95/8; 5½ per cent 1911/26 Union Jute debentures 98; 8 per cent 1922/32 Howrah Mills Debentures 104/4.
Exchange Bank Telegraph transfer is one shilling and five thirtysecond pence and demand bills one shilling six and threethirtieth pence.—A. P.

Calcutta, Jan. 5.
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Government securities:—3½ per cent Govt. debentures 95/8; 6 per cent bonds 1927/10/11; 6 per cent bonds 1930/10/4; 6 per cent bonds 1932/10/5/10.
Cottons:—Borwell 322; Dunbar 193; Dunbar pref 160; Mohini Mills 6.
Jutes:—Auckland 233/8; Barangore 161; Belvedere pref 116; Birla 7/9; Budge Budge 14/12; Howrah 37; Howrah 'A' pref 109; Ramgarh 467; Kankarnahar 468/8; Laxmi down 253/8; Laxmi down 26/10; Northbrook 50/8; Nuddea 46/8; Reliance 62; Waverley 7.
Coals:—Bengal 497/8; Bhagora 8/2; Burrakur 22/8; Deoli 20/2; Equitable 17/8; Hurrur Ladih 60/8; Imperial 31/2; Patnoka 1/2; Raneegunge 32/8; Soudra 12/4; Union 18/4.
Tea Companies:—Dhunerri 6; East India 24; Jutilhari 19/8; New Terai 14/8; Singell 59.
Debentures:—6 per cent 1913/23 Grob Tea Debentures 95/8; 5½ per cent 1911/26 Union Jute debentures 98; 8 per cent 1922/32 Howrah Mills Debentures 104/4.
Exchange Bank Telegraph transfer is one shilling and five thirtysecond pence and demand bills one shilling six and threethirtieth pence.—A. P.

Calcutta, Jan. 5.
In the share market to-day juncos opened steadily after the holidays with Clive a strong tendency among the speculative counters. Enquiry on the whole was, however, restricted to bonds there was some demand for Bengal and Ratanagiri at better rates, otherwise there was no alteration. Cottons continued steady at last prices. Teas were a narrow market in the absence of buying orders. In rubbers only a small business was done at easier rates. In miscellaneous with the exception of a good enquiry for British India Corporation only, which found few sellers there were hardly any changes to record. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—
Government securities:—3½ per cent Govt. debentures 95/8; 6 per cent bonds 1927/10/11; 6 per cent bonds 1930/10/4; 6 per cent bonds 1932/10/5/10.
Cottons:—Borwell 322; Dunbar 193; Dunbar pref 160; Mohini Mills 6.
Jutes:—Auckland 233/8; Barangore 161; Belvedere pref 116; Birla 7/9; Budge Budge 14/12; Howrah 37; Howrah 'A' pref 109; Ramgarh 467; Kankarnahar 468/8; Laxmi down 253/8; Laxmi down 26/10; Northbrook 50/8; Nuddea 46/8; Reliance 62; Waverley 7.
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Exchange Bank Telegraph transfer is one shilling and five thirtysecond pence and demand bills one shilling six and threethirtieth pence.—A. P.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Jan. 5.
The depression over Rajputana yesterday has moved eastwards and is rapidly falling up. Weather is again slightly disturbed along frontier. Rainfall has been local in the Central Provinces, east Orissa and Chota Nagpur with few falls in Central Provinces, west and Malabar.
The chief amounts are Pendra half an inch and Cochín one.
Forecast:—Decrease in United Provinces and Central Provinces.

"DRAUGHTS AND FAMINES."

DR. H. MANN'S LECTURE AT SCIENCE CONGRESS.

The Indian Science Congress had a busy day on Tuesday when a number of papers were read and discussed on various subjects by different delegates hailing from various provinces of India. In the afternoon, the delegates went for inspection of some factories and workshops and on their return Acharya P. C. Ray and the Indian Chemical Society were "At Home" to the members of the Congress where besides the delegates a number of prominent citizens were also present.

At the C. J. Hall, on Tuesday night, Dr. Harold Mann, Director of Agriculture, delivered an interesting lecture on "Draughts and Famines" illustrated by lantern slides. Mr. A. Howard presided.

Dr. Mann said whenever anyone thought of India he looked upon it as the home of famines. Other countries occasionally think of and suffer from famines, but in India famine was endemic and there was always some uncertainty of rains.

Continuing he said: The result of this uncertainty has been the famines at intervals in various parts of India which have occurred as far back as history goes. During the last 100 years or so there have been many such famines. Some times the period occurred when they were few. But even since 1878 and 1896 there was a quite remarkable agricultural uncertainty. The detailed records now available show that sooner or later when time comes the period of years of uncertainty remains greater.

From the available records it will be seen, in fact, that there are two large areas in India where the uncertainty is so great as to allow more frequent famines than in any other parts of the country. One of these lies in the Upper United Provinces and Lower Punjab including the portion of Rajputana in the Central India. The other of which I have not personal knowledge lies in the north of Madras Presidency and to the extreme of the Bombay Deccan and portions of the Nizam's Dominions. There are moreover areas which have been apparently very satisfactory, but the greater part of it becomes much more uncertain and the most striking example of this kind is in Gujarat where in classifying scarcities in famine the famine Commission of 1878 recorded no famine. Even after that time, when the crops totally fail, I find that the total production in several of the Deccan districts is less than 60 per cent. of the normal; in good years from 25 per cent. of the season in Sholapur to 41 per cent. in the season in Ahmednagar. This extreme uncertainty is entirely due to the absence of rain. In fact in some cases it may be due to excessive rain at a time when it is not wanted. The good types of seasons which are required to have the best results seems now clearly to be that what is wanted is high rainfall. This is quite different from any series of rainfall crops, which I have worked out on the lines suggested to me by Sir H. S. Lawrence and particularly in case of excess rain in certain parts of the famine areas this has been very marked.

The problem before us is, in the area liable to famine, therefore, to devise some method whereby crops can be made to be less dependent on the actual rainfall at any one time. It is perfectly clear that certain minimum of rainfall is necessary in order to get any satisfactory crop, but in the conditions under which the cultivation is carried on in greater part of our districts, at present the amount of rain which is received is three times as much as is really required to be used in raising a crop.

In all years and in those of extreme draughts we have to find out methods by which the rain which falls can be better used than at present, and can be kept in the land so that the effect of the irregularity in rainfall can be reduced as far as possible. Where the irrigation is possible man naturally runs to this as a remedy for draught conditions, but in the greater part of Western India in areas liable to famine, the amount of irrigation which can be contained, even of all sources of water, for utilising is over 90 per cent. of the cropped area inevitably dependent on the rainfall and incapable of irrigation.

Can therefore any thing be done to utilize the rainfall better in these areas where irrigation is not possible? This has been the question before us for a number of years, and in the Bombay Presidency during the last two or three years the matter has been before Government of Bombay for very serious consideration. The result is, I think, I am not exaggerating, when I say that except in years of extreme draughts the produce of crops from lands in famine districts can be increased by a minimum of 20 per cent. of the present yield, and probably much more.

In the first place, about 25 per cent. of the rainfall which falls on our agricultural lands evaporates and generally disappears into rivers. The first necessity is, therefore, to preserve a very large amount which is lost. We have proved that very effectively by very simple and cheap banking to the land. The results of some of the works done by my department have been so striking that there have been many demands for help in designing embankments.

PRESERVATION OF WATER

One of the important matters is the preservation of the water which is lost and how what is generally known as dry farming throughout the world; the evaporation in fact, from the soil, which means the dry tract of land comes to 30 to 40 per cent. of the total rain which actually falls and is absorbed in the soils. If even a part of this can be saved then it will be possible to grow a larger crop than at present. I have seen it stated that this method can be applied where the soil is less than 8 feet deep. We have now been able to give exceedingly good results with soils not more than 15 inches deep. In my College, Mr. V. A. Tamhane has in this condition been able to increase the yield of crops by nearly 50 per cent. over those of certain cultivators in the east of the Poona District. The great advantage of this method seems to be that it involves little or no outlay of money and certain demand for more work is also in.

UNREPORTED LOSS OF RS. 10,000.

DISAPPEARED CASHIER EXPECTED TO RETURN.

Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., Bombay, have understood lost a sum of Rs. ten thousand during X'mas holidays. It appears that the Company's offices were opened on the 29th and 30th December last during which time the amount appears to have been lost. A Cashier who handled the money has disappeared since then. The management have not reported the matter to the police as they are hopeful of the missing Cashier's return.

SINDHI FERGUSSONIAN SOCIAL GATHERING

The first Annual Social Gathering of the Sindhi students of the Fergusson College, Poona, was celebrated on the 21st December last. Prof. V. G. Kale presided over the function.

Prof. Kale at the very outset congratulated the Sindhis on starting their Association though they formed an insignificant minority and on organising a function of such a magnitude with tolerable good success.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION MANIFESTO.

Mr. T. R. Shroff in his manifesto, to the voters of Bhulochwar (C) Ward writes:—
As you are aware I have ventured to stand as a candidate for the ensuing Municipal Election, contesting a seat from your Ward. Fired with the enthusiasm to do service to the best of my abilities I have ventured to take this step and I appeal to you to give me your solid support on the day of election by recording your votes in my favour. In case I am elected I shall try my utmost to look to all sorts of conveniences of civis life and to safeguard the rights and interests of the ratepayers.

FIRE AT DONGRI STREET.

A fire broke out on Tuesday morning at about 5 o'clock in a godown belonging to Mr. Karsandas Bhanji situate at Dongri Street. The building is a three-storied structure and belongs to Mr. Haji Mohamed Kasam. The upper floors, of which are occupied by Mohammedan residents while the ground floor is occupied by merchants to stock their wares. On receipt of the information of the outbreak fire engines from Bryulla and Bula Tank promptly arrived on the scene and put out the fire in a few minutes. About 200 bags of dal were stored most of which were soaked in water and destroyed by fire. The cause of the fire is not known. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 500.

volves much more activity on the part of the cultivator and also his family than they normally put into the cultivation of their crops. But, perhaps in 8 cases out of 10 it means the growing of more substantial crops than at present.

From experiments my colleague, Mr. V. A. Tamhane, has been able to show not merely the prevention of evaporation from the soil but increase in the retentive power of the soil, so as to keep the water much longer available. This has been done by increasing the organic matter in the soil, by dividing small portion of the land, by growing green crops during the rains. Using this method Mr. Tamhane has been able to obtain an increase of over 33 per cent. of the crops and a crop of 2½ times as that of the adjoining cultivator.

There is thus far greater promise, that apart from irrigation there are possibilities of making our agricultural population very much less dependent on the vagaries of the rainfall than they have been in the past. In all years of extreme draughts in the years of 1870, 1893 or 1915, we cannot get anything but a total crop without irrigation, yet I do say that in many cases it would be possible to obtain crops sufficient for the population of men and animals for the greater part of the famine districts of the Deccan. If we get such things in the Deccan I am confident that we will be able to save a large area of the famine districts.

I am not sanguine that this method will involve more amount of labour than the people are inclined to put into their work at present, and moreover in the years of excessive rains we must look forward to have some form of insurance which will enable the people to make the bad results disappear. This insurance might take the form of saving through the Cooperative Societies in the better years for years of extreme draughts and also saving of fodder in these areas when it is abundant for use in these years of draught. I expect that in these extreme cases if we can make the people feel the benefit which we now know will be obtained even in the comparatively shallow soil from the methods which I have indicated then a good deal can be done to limit the gambling element in the agriculture in the famine tracts. It exists in greater part of the cropped area of the world.

MAHARAJAH OF DHARAMPORE'S GENEROSITY.

We are asked by the organisers of the Science Congress now being held in Bombay that His Highness the Maharajah of Dharampore has been generous enough to place his bungalow in Bombay at the disposal of a number of delegates to the Congress who are treated as guests of His Highness.

BOMBAY RACES.

1th DAY SATURDAY 9th JAN.

ENTRIES.

THE EPSOM PLATE, Distance 7 Furlongs.

Mr. C. N. Wadia's French Briar.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's Castor Bridge.
Messrs. G. E. D. Langley and S. Askuran's Messrs. G. E. D. Langley and S. Askuran's Messrs. G. E. D. Langley and S. Askuran's Messrs. G. E. D. Langley and S. Askuran's

Mr. R. S. S. Greenfield.
Mr. K. S. S. Greenfield.
Mr. A. M. Sonji's Murmansk.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Scandalous.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Gay Ditty.
Mr. Eve's Portico.
Mr. A. Hoy's Bell Metal.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Whip Week.
Mr. Marquis's Starboard.

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Brasidas.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Pursur.
THE YORK PLATE, Distance 1½ Miles.
Mr. Noble's Musk Rat.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's Maryland.
Messrs. G. E. D. Langley and S. Askuran's Messrs. G. E. D. Langley and S. Askuran's Messrs. G. E. D. Langley and S. Askuran's Messrs. G. E. D. Langley and S. Askuran's

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Mr. Heath's Jovial.
Mr. Eve's Rock Rose.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Charles William.
Mr. G. D. Shuttlesworth's Tycho.

THE BATHURST PLATE, Distance 6 Furlongs.
Major A. W. Molony's Eze.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's Perivale.
Messrs. G. E. D. Langley and S. Askuran's Messrs. G. E. D. Langley and S. Askuran's Messrs. G. E. D. Langley and S. Askuran's Messrs. G. E. D. Langley and S. Askuran's

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Mr. K. S. S. Greenfield.
Mr. R. S. S. Greenfield.
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Mr. R. S. S. Greenfield.
Mr. R. S. S. Greenfield.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Can Do.
S. S. Akkashob Maharaja's Lady Junior.
Messrs. Heath and W. Bird's Riverina.
Mr. S. C. Petit's Belle Syme.

Mr. Marquis's Peck Up.
Mr. Marquis's Tres Facile.
Mr. C. Vaz's Cronan.
Mr. C. Vaz's Cronan.

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Mr. C. Vaz's Cronan.

THE CRAVEN STAKES, Distance 1 Mile.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's Churchtown.
Major A. W. Molony's George Phillips.
Messrs. G. E. D. Langley and S. Askuran's Messrs. G. E. D. Langley and S. Askuran's Messrs. G. E. D. Langley and S. Askuran's Messrs. G. E. D. Langley and S. Askuran's

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H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Prey.
Mr. Eve's Rock Rose.
Mr. G. D. Shuttlesworth's Kilindini.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Brasidas.

THE HARBOUR PLATE, Distance 1½ Miles.
Mr. Abdulla Mana's Advan.
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Mr. Abdulla Mana's Advan.

JUST PUBLISHED

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FUNCTIONS and FINANCE
OF

INDIAN MUNICIPALITIES

By G. S. P. P. [513+XLH]

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ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. K. P. SHROFF:—The average life in
India is estimated at 23 as against 45
to 55 in the West. Please consult Statistical Abstract and Sir M. V. Vyas-
waraya's "Reconstruction in India."

Mr. ARTHUR FERNANDES, "S. S. R."
and "VIJAYASHAM": Please write
first to the authorities concerned.

Messrs. A. B. CHANDRACHUD, G. G.
PAGE, and "A SYMPATHISER":—It
is no use carrying on the controversy
without fresh facts or arguments.

The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1926.

FRUITS OF RESEARCH.

The President of the Indian Science Congress has taken in his address, a homely, if none the less scientific, view of the relations between research and agriculture in this country. Mr. Albert Howard did not soar in the realms of pure science, and his speech was free from the tone of pedagogic presumption that often characterises the survey of Indian conditions by foreign experts. He was practical and studiously avoided generalisations on the methods of the Indian ryot. Sir Leslie Wilson in his opening speech dwelt on the dividend-paying aspect of official ventures, asking scientists themselves to look after the interests and reputations of academic research. The layman thinks in terms of concrete results while the scientist frets over the impatience of the taxpayer to allow the cost of prolonged research. The conflict is inevitable and success consists in the speed with which the scientist brings his knowledge to bear upon actual problems of production. Mr. Howard spoke bitterly of a stroke of retrenchment in the Madras Agricultural Department, a measure that abruptly ended the investigation of Mr. McCarrison into the food-values of rice grown under different conditions. To the scientist, all research is fraught with infinite possibilities, but when delays occur the taxpayer has to go by the criterion of results. On the whole, research-workers under Government have little room for complaint, if they compare results with the outlay of expenditure. The scientific and technical services of the country are substantially staffed. The Industrial Commission found that in Indian conditions, Western research was necessarily a duty to be performed under Government direction; Indian industries cannot afford to keep large private establishments of research after the pattern of big European firms. Their energies are mainly confined to the solvent conduct of business run on a small and precarious scale. If Indians are critical of slow and intangible results obtained through the operation of research department, it is because of the fear that they are degenerating into the habit of routine-performance, uninspired and infructuous. Against one McCarrison case, there are scores of empty opportunities for foreign experts who treat their commission with the ease of second-rate recruits in the Indian Educational Service. The President ought to have emphasised the paucity of results and the conspicuous absence of world-wide reputation among his class.

Mr. Howard's speech suggested the wisdom of treating the methods of the Indian agriculturist with respect. The foreign expert is apt to bounce in and condemn the so-called primitive methods of the ryot in our country. Take the question of manure which Mr. Arnold Lupton regards as the master-key of Indian settlement, political and economic. We import about 10,000 tons of artificial manure every month, chiefly in the form of nitrates, and it is supposed that by intensive manuring

the Indian ryot must be able to show better dividends. Our scale of out-turn is low. Where England produces 1919 lbs. of wheat per acre, India produces only 814 lbs., where England yields 1,645 lbs. of barley, we produce only 877 lbs. The disgraceful scantiness of out-turn in sugar-cane was exposed in the Sugar Committee's report which compared the productivity of India and Java. Frankly, the scale of agricultural out-turn in India is low. Mr. Howard, however, points out that in quality-returns, the results of cattle-manuring preferred by the primitive ryot are better than the out-turn of artificial fertilization. The cattle-supply of India is poor in standard; in numbers too, there are fewer cattle in India than human beings. Without presuming to be dogmatic, we would suggest that the object of experts should be to raise Indian standards and advise the ryot to increase the familiar supplies of fertilization. To induce the starving ryot to appreciate the chemical value of phosphates and nitrates, is to mistake the capacity of the ryot for expensive innovations. Mr. Howard evidently favours conservative approach. To give advice beyond the receptivity of the Indian, would be useless, and probably the expert has to learn much from the empirical methods of the ryot. Another interesting point raised by Mr. Howard is the comparison between the natural drainage of the soil and its artificial canal-irrigation. Mr. Howard says:

When the desert is conquered by the canal, all goes well at first and large crops are raised with a comparatively small volume of irrigation water. As time goes on, however, the soil particles fall into a condition of closer and closer packing and as the natural texture of the desert soil is lost, more and more water is needed by the cultivator to raise his crops. Defective soil-aeration soon becomes a limiting factor in growth. The yields begin to fall off with surprising rapidity as is shown by the results with wheat at Mirpurkhas in Sind. The next stage is the appearance of alkali patches which slowly increase in size till the land goes out of cultivation.

The testimony coming from a scientist damps the usual enthusiasm for studious works of canal-irrigation. It is evident that we are still groping in the dark as we incur colossal expenditure for the irrigation of the soil by artificial means. Mr. Howard suggests that measures should be taken for the aeration of the soil in order to retard the stage of alkaline aridity. We do not know, we cannot guess, what the next generation of scientists will say about our current enterprise.

The need of a conservative outlook is further emphasised by Mr. Howard in his survey of the hygienic results of putting up huge embankments. West Bengal is the hot-bed of malaria. When Indians say that it has been fostered by the railway ridges, they are condemned as making political capital out of the beneficent work of Britain. On this hoary issue, the words of Mr. Howard come as a refreshing breath of commonsense:—

The greater part of the Districts of Nadia, Murshidabad, Hooghly and Burdwan have been deprived of the natural inundations to which they were once subjected by the construction of river embankments. In the old days, 90 or 70 years ago these embankments were kept in such repair that they did not prevent flooding of the country and their harmful effect was not apparent. When they were made really efficient barriers to the inundation, the protected areas began to suffer in several ways. The fertility of the soil diminished, the area of waste land increased, population declined and with it malaria increased to an appalling extent. Where rice is grown to perfection there is little malaria; where the crop is cut off from the necessary inundation, malaria is rife. The quotation may appear long, but every word of it is pertinent and penetrating in its meaning. Mr. Howard's conclusions very largely bear out the contention of Indians that the haphazard construction of embankments and the obstruction of natural water-ways have intensified the scourge of malaria in the country. To the bureaucrat and the foreign contractor schemes of immense dimensions costing crores upon crores are the supreme vindication of British rule. The larger the outlay, the greater the kudos of pro-consular success; but we have the accumulation of authentic evidence that the health of the people is in freak-schemes of no greater account than the lavish exploitation of their material resources. If scientists can use their influence to regularise the ramp, they will be doing a service to the country. Pure research should be brought to the correction of the "practical" statesmen who plunge about with prodigal schemes.

THE EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED.

In the unemployment number of the enterprising Calcutta journal "Industry" a writer computes the number of those who leave our universities as graduates or under-graduates at about 70,000 per year. The question is often asked how many of these men, who have had some smattering of what is termed higher education, receive adequate employment. Professional training such as law, medicine and engineering absorbs every year only 3000 of this army of young entrants to a life which they hope will be of honourable independence, but which turns out more often than not to be one of unremitting toil and servitude. Service as clerks in commercial establishments reduces slightly the number of the seventy-thousand seekers after an assured livelihood, but it is estimated that not even ten per cent of educated and literate middle class Indians can procure employment. Our universities multiply but the jobs do not, nor is there a tendency to make a respectable living out of the land which yearns for better attention to its problems.

We must seriously consider this problem of our educated unemployed, and our educational Pandits must pause and inquire why book-learning has weaned away the young men from agricultural pursuits. We have Colleges of Agriculture in the country but it is far too often the case that the graduates in agriculture crave more for departmental service than for the life of a gentleman farmer. What we urgently need, is a number of syndicates to take the products of our agricultural institutes in hand, and help them settle on the land. The Gwalior Durbar has a well-thought-out scheme of opening up forest lands for colonisation. The Government of H. E. H. The Nizam has a similar scheme. It is a pity that a section of our industrialists, who deplore the meagreness of Indian talent and its incapacity for adventure, do not give a trial to the material ready to hand. It is true that the whole aspect of our higher education which in the main has become far too literary must be changed, but mere abuse of Indian youth will not help. In changing the ideal it entertains. In many cases that ideal is service of a low-paid unambitious variety, because circumstances compel youth to possess no other ideal.

The middle classes, whose children will be the greatest sufferers, if the present system of a far too literary education is not changed, as they constitute the bulk of the school-going population, are the hardest pressed in the struggle for existence because many of them have forsaken their village homes, and rushed to a city civilization with all its allurements of a life of tinsel pleasure. We have got to create respect not only for the literary education, but also for one which promotes national wealth.

It is an encouraging sign of the times that in Bengal, a province styled by some critics of Bengali achievement, as a land of dreamy impracticality, educated men should be coming forward to advocate schemes for agricultural training and dairy farming, and should enlist sympathy for them by the success they have already achieved. Mr. Nilananda Chatterjee, M.A.; B.L., who pleads for the extension of these schemes as a result of the success he has attained, is convinced that they will go a long way to relieve unemployment in Bengal. This is the kind of effort which should find imitation in other parts of India. But such effort will remain only sporadic, unless we give a definitely industrial bias to our system of education— from the secondary school stage onwards. It is to the improvement of the secondary school course that we must look, if we want our boys to be trained up for vocational pursuits. The need of the hour is a revision of our secondary education and the establishment of technological institutes under the control of our universities. Vocational high schools will be the best means of reducing unemployment amongst the partially educated who cannot afford higher professional training; in the universities while from their technical education of the highest standard, the universities will send out young men who will take charge of our industries and contribute to their development.

Notes of the Day.

Their Real Intention.

Mr. Tielman Ross, the Minister of Justice in the South African Government, is busy with his campaign of injustice to Indians, and his latest utterances, as reported from Johannesburg, indicate what the real intentions of the South African Whites are with regard to the Indian question. "No new license will be granted to Asiatics," Mr. Ross declared in a recent speech, "and the Asiatic Bill which is proposed to pass shall have the effect of causing three times as many Indians to leave South Africa." To this determination to make it impossible for Indians to live in the country, the Government of India offer a policy of conciliation by sending out the Paddison Commission whose object, as the South African Indians realise after its arrival, is only to make an economic inquiry about the whole problem. But it is a racial problem, they cry out, and they cite the authority of such an eminently dispassionate observer as Mr. Andrews, who is again amongst them for support to their contention that the

racial arrogance of the Whites will not tolerate people of another colour making a respectable living in this country they have seized. The Indians have no confidence in the personnel of the Commission. Yet they are prepared to welcome and assist it. Its inquiries will not mitigate the unpleasant truth that the problem is purely one of racial arrogance.

Kenya Commandments.

The Bible has its Ten Commandments, which every virtuous person in the world makes it a point to obey, but in Kenya the white race has set a series of commandments for the particular use of Indians and Natives which are a violation of equity and fair dealing. We are indebted to the "Democrat" of Nairobi for giving them in the following form:—

(1) Thou shalt not possess agricultural land in the Highlands. (Note.—This Commandment is not the outcome of the greed or avarice of the Whiteman but is decreed for the supreme good of the coloured man himself. He should be protected from becoming unduly rich as in his primitive state he is liable to misuse the wealth he may acquire.

(2) Thou shalt not receive the same amount of remuneration as the Whiteman for the same kind and amount of work done—for obvious reasons.

(3) Thy money shall not purchase for thee the same amount of comfort while travelling on the Uganda Railway or the Lake Steamers as the Whiteman's money does purchase for him.

(4) Thou shalt not grumble if the Government earmark the greater portion of moneys received from thee, in the shape of taxes, for the education of European children or for the better sanitation and lighting of European residential areas.

Difficult to Choose.

With the multiplicity of religious ritual and prejudice in this country, our Civic Fathers have found it difficult to choose a day for holding the ensuing municipal elections, which will satisfy all the communities. When the Election and Procedure Rules Committee of the Corporation considered the question, they found that Friday could not be thought of. Muslims were busy with their religious devotions that day. Saturday was impossible as the Jews would not like the choice, and what troubled some members with equal gravity, the race-goers would grumble. Sunday was the day of rest and prayer for all good Christians, and the choice that day would, it was held, be an offence to our Christian voters. So they came to Monday and hit upon it as the most suitable, and now a correspondent writes to us to complain that "even a child can say that among all week days Monday following Saturday and Sunday is inconvenient and unsuitable to get permission for a full and partial holiday." A child can say that but our Corporators did not, perhaps in the belief that employers may be conscious of their civic duties and let their men off for a couple of hours on Monday just to go and vote. To make an election a real and live affair. It is necessary, however, to hold it on a holiday, and now that Government for reasons which remain unconvincing refuse to declare a week-day which the Corporation chooses as a holiday, the best thing will be to fall back on a Sunday. We are not aware the Christians in this city think it a blasphemous act to go and visit the polling booth just to vote, when we see many of them enjoying themselves on Sundays in places of public entertainment. If we are not so squeamish here as to insist on Sunday Closing, why should we debar the choice of the Sabbath for the educative purpose of recording a vote? The proper thing for the Corporation will be to choose this time Sunday the 31st January as the most suitable date for the elections.

The "Swaraja" Annual Supplement.

For the very modest price of eight annas, our enterprising contemporary from Madras has brought out an Annual which is bristling of interest owing to the varied and excellent fare it offers. The articles by G. S. Datta, Dhan Gopal Mukerjee, Dr. Muthu, Major Graham Pole, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Syed Erfan Ali and Abdul Qayyum Malik in particular, offer wealth of constructive criticism and interesting information which makes the supplement a very readable volume. We wish the poetical contributions had been better chosen. Mr. S. N. Chettur, who we are informed is a rising young poet of Madras, says in one of the many pieces he contributes "Upon the broken avil of my life, I tendered fearfully my stifled soul," and the stifled soul finds expression in some fearfully turned out phrases, as for example, "aching hearts," being "benumbly-strong." The short stories in the volume have been, however, selected for inclusion with better discrimination.

For Duty Well Done!

It is not in India only that the heads of official hierarchies seek to reward duty well done by the bestowal of empty titles. The Munich correspondent of the "Prager Presse" informed that journal recently that the Bavarian Government desired to accord its appreciation of the services of the numerous operatives it employs in various State-controlled concerns, by giving a select number of them "Christmas presents." As financial stringency is acute in South Germany, the Government was hard put to it to get a monetary grant sanctioned for the purpose. So the ingenious device was suggested by a senior member of the Bavarian bureaucracy to distribute amongst the toilers by hand a few titles. The workers who expected some financial relief as a result of the Government's appreciative mood protested that they would prefer a small money present to a long-winded title. The protest went unheeded, and it has been decreed that workers above 45 should be eligible for the title of "Arbeitserrat" those above 50, for that of "Landesarbeitserrat" while those above 55 are to have the honour of having a longer and more sonorous prefix to their name. They are to be called "Geholmer Landesarbeitserrat." Here is a new idea for our Raj Sahabs and Raj Bahadurs. They ought to have an All-India Conference on the problem of enlarging their prefixes, instead of howling the Nationalist tendencies of the younger generation. It will be a less harmful pestilence.

THE USE OF AMULETS
IN INDIA.

SOME INTERESTING EXAMPLES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The wearing of amulets and charms is not confined to India, for we find that, in practically every country, even those most civilised, there are many varieties still worn. Though the practice is not so common as it once was, it survives in many places in such a way that it would be least expected. In some cases the significance of a particular amulet or charm has been lost, and the wearer probably never thinks of it, in this connection. Originally many ornaments now worn in advanced countries, were amulets. But in India, Africa and other countries, where there is a large lower section of the population which is held in bondage by the spirit of fear the use of amulets is very common. These take many forms, and have varied objects. But generally speaking, they may be said to act as protective agencies against the evil, in some cases the significance of a particular amulet or charm has been lost, and the wearer probably never thinks of it, in this connection. 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PRINCE CAROL'S ROMANCE.

RENUNCIATION REPEATED.

PERMITS PRINCESS HELEN TO SUE FOR DIVORCE.

LONDON, Jan. 4. Vienna.—A courier, who is on his way to Bukharest from Venice, has brought a letter from Prince Carol repeating his renunciation and desiring to assume the name of Scurat Monastircau, the latter adapted from the name of Prince Carol's estate at Monastir. It is reported that Prince Carol has sent an affectionate letter to his wife Princess Helen declaring that he has given up married life with her, and permitting her to sue for divorce. Helen, who is described to have completely broken down, declared herself entirely ignorant of the whole affair. Telegrams from Bukharest state that relations between the King of Rumania and Prince Carol had been very strained for a long time. The King was very depressed when the Crown Council met and begged not to be asked for explanation of his son's action.—Reuter.

RENUNCIATION RATIFIED.

LONDON, Jan. 5. Bucharest.—The National Assembly, by 234 votes to 3, has ratified Prince Carol's renunciation of his succession rights and recognised Prince Michael as heir.

A Provisional Regency Bill has been passed creating a Council composed of Prince Nicholas, the Orthodox Patriarch, and the first President of the Court of Cassation. Prince Carol has also waived his parental authority over Prince Michael.—Reuter.

ITALIAN QUEEN MOTHER.

SGR. MUSSOLINI'S TRIBUTE

LONDON, Jan. 4. Rome.—Sgr. Mussolini in a message to the nation says that the death of Queen Margherita of the House of Savoy who was the very pattern of royalty and Italian nobility has cast a shadow of mourning over our native skies. Her memory is inseparably linked with the most glorious period of Italian history. "The People of Italy, let us rally round His Sacred Majesty the King and the royal family with love steeped in our common grief, and let us reaffirm our steady determination to prepare for Italy those greater destinies which the great Queen confidently looked for from her resurgent people."—Reuter.

DELHI-UMBALLA KALKARY CO.

PROPOSED OFFER OF GOVT. FOR PURCHASE.

LONDON, Jan. 5. The directors of the Delhi-Umballa Kalkary Railway Company convened a meeting of shareholders to consider the offer of three millions sterling for the sale of the concern to Government. The Board anticipates that after discharging debentures and preference stock, ordinary shareholders will receive about £250 for every £100 held, and will also be entitled to dividends upto 31st March when the sale will take effect if ratified as recommended.—Reuter.

"GIVING UP PUBLIC LIFE"

FENG'S PLEA TO SUPPORT TUAN-CHI-JUI.

LONDON, Jan. 4. Peking.—Feng-Yu-Hsiang has issued a secretarial telegram stating that he is giving up public life, and going abroad and joining the military party to support Tuan-CHI-JUI in working for the betterment of the country.—Reuter.

"FOR NATION'S GOOD"

DICTATORSHIP PROCLAIMED IN GREECE.

LONDON, Jan. 4. Athens.—The Commander of each barracks announced that a dictatorship had been proclaimed, and that all must contribute to the task undertaken by the army for the nation's good. The statement concluded with: "On your bayonets only does the establishment of a dictatorship depend."—Reuter.

INCREASE IN PRICE OF TYRES.

LONDON, Jan. 4. The price of tyres in Britain has been raised another seven and a half per cent. making a rise of 42 and a half per cent. since the middle of May. This compares favourably with increases on the Continent and America.—Reuter's Special.

GERMAN STEEL COMBINATION.

LONDON, Jan. 5. New York.—The banking firm of Dillon and Read confirm that approximately fifty million dollars are involved in financing a German steel combination consisting of the Big Three, namely Deutsche Luxemburg, Gelsenkirchen and Bochum Verein.—Reuter's Special.

SIR BASIL THOMPSON READY TO NEGOTIATE

EXPLAINS NON-APPEARANCE AT COURT.

ALLEGED INDECENCY IN HYDE PARK.

LONDON, Jan. 4. A huge crowd besieged the Marlborough Police Court on the appearance of Sir Basil Thompson in answer to two summonses, one accusing him of indecency with a woman in Hyde Park and the other requiring him to show cause why his recognisances of five pounds sterling should not be forfeited for non-appearance at the court on the day named in the original summons. A policeman stated in his evidence that after the arrests the accused told him he was Sir Basil Thompson and that if his friends knew about this he would be ruined. Subsequently, the policeman alleged, the accused said that if witness overlooked the matter he could leave the police to-morrow. The policeman replied that the accused should not tempt him. "You know how impossible it is for me to let you go. The police is my sole means of existence." Counsel for the prosecution said that the accused at the police station, where the inspector recognised him, asked that his name be entered as Hugh Thompson. He was released on bail of five pounds sterling, but failed to appear before the court, and, subsequently, wrote explaining that he went to Bow Street by mistake. The accused appeared at the Marlborough Street Police Court on 16th December for the second of the summons. The woman who is a young pantomime artist was arrested and fined on 22nd December. The case has been adjourned.—Reuter.

ACCUSED PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

LONDON, Jan. 5. On the resumption of the case against Sir Basil Thompson, who, yesterday, pleaded not guilty, Sir Henry Curtis-Bennett, cross-examining the Police witnesses suggested that the accused gave his own name of Hugh Thompson which the Sergeant mistook for Hugh Thomson, Magistrate Councillor remarked that that was a mistake which might easily be made. Sir H. Curtis-Bennett in the speech said a man with the knowledge of the accused must be either insane or drunk to go to such a place for such an offence. The evidence showed that he was absolutely sober. Counsel was glad that the Magistrate last night personally inspected the spot. He asked the Magistrate to say that it was impossible to see what people were doing from the place the police said they saw them. Counsel submitted that the story of the two constables in this regard was untrue.—Reuter.

Mr. Reginald McKenna M.P. and Sir Reginald Ball testified to the accused's high character, after which counsel entered the witness-box. He said since his retirement he had devoted himself to literary and journalistic work, particularly original political matters. He recently contemplated investigating and writing about Hyde Park and West End solicitation. He discussed the matter with Mr. Douglas Straight, ex-Inspector-General of Police in India and Mr. Barry Higgins, the well-known solicitor. He was also very keenly interested in the Communist movement. He went to Hyde Park to investigate the conditions there. The woman spoke to him and told him that she was hard up. He gave her two or three shillings and asked her about the people who were sitting round. Immediately afterwards, the police appeared. Sir B. Thompson emphatically denied that the woman was sitting temptingly towards him.—Reuter.

U. S. AND DISARMAMENT.

Washington.—President Coolidge has asked the Congress to appropriate 50,000 dollars for the expenses of the American representation at the preliminary disarmament discussions at Geneva. President Coolidge declares that the representation will not involve the attitude of Government to commitment to attend similar conferences in future.—Reuter's Special.

ALIPORE BOMB CASE.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4. In the Alipore bomb case the Special Tribunal framed charges to-day against Promode Ranjan Chaudhury and Ananta Kumar Chakraverty who had been arrested on 17th November last in a house in 4, Sovabazar Street, in connection with the 'Bakshieswar bomb' case. Three charges had been framed against them, the first being criminal conspiracy to possess and manufacture bombs, arms and ammunition, the second possessing explosive substances used for the manufacture of bombs and other explosives, and, thirdly, possessing arms and ammunition without license, namely, one five-chambered revolver and seventy-five cartridges.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Darjeeling Jan. 4.—His Excellency, the Viceroy visited Darjeeling. He arrived at Amingang where he was met by the Governor of Assam. He will proceed to Shillong this afternoon.—A. P.

His Excellency the Viceroy visited Darjeeling on Sunday. His Excellency witnessed a "Lama" dance at Ghoom monastery. Dr. M. O. Forster and Mr. and Mrs. A. Howard arrived at Government House Bombay on Monday.

Lady Wilson attended a meeting of the Baby Week Executive Committee at the Secretariat on Tuesday.

INDIA'S CRYING NEED

MODERNISING METHODS OF FARMING.

LORD GOSCHEN ON IMPORTANCE OF ECONOMICS.

PREMIER MEETS AMBASSADOR.

LONDON, Jan. 5. Mr. Baldwin gave the Turkish Ambassador an interview at No. 10, Downing Street, to-day. It is understood they had a satisfactory conversation with regard to the Anglo-Turkish discussions in respect of the Turkish-Iraq frontier.

It is surmised that the Turkish Ambassador, gave Mr. Baldwin the Turkish Government's reply to the British Government's suggestions for negotiations to settle the Mosul dispute. It is gathered from the circles in close touch with Turkish affairs that the reply does not constitute a refusal to negotiate.

SKEEN COMMITTEE.

HEAVY PROGRAMME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, Jan. 5. I understand that over 30 witnesses including several important military officers will be examined by the Skeen Committee during its forthcoming sittings which will last about a week. The Committee will assemble on the 8th, but it is doubtful if Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Jinnah, two most important and useful members, will be present at the time; for I hear that Pandit Motilal is ill at Allahabad and may not be able to attend the sittings of the Committee for some time and that Mr. Jinnah has some important engagements in Bombay necessitating his presence there till the 16th. All the same the examination of the witnesses both in public and in camera will commence on the 8th and last till the 17th, that is, three days before the Assembly commences the winter session.

I gather that the Viceroy will open the session with an important speech surveying the present political situation. This time he will address only the Assembly as the Council of State does not meet till February 8. The witnesses to be examined by the Skeen Committee include some technical witnesses and their evidence will therefore be somewhat useful both from the army department point of view and from the point of view of those who desire an early establishment of a Sandhurst in India. Besides technical witnesses there will be representatives from the general public and from educational institutions. The first witness on the 8th will be Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju from Andhra. Before resuming their labours for the sake of opening of the Assembly Session the Committee will in all probability visit Aligarh on the 10th and inspect the material that is available there. Indeed there is an invitation from the Aligarh University authorities to visit Aligarh and the Committee hope to examine some local witnesses in connection. After the 20th the Committee will hold deliberations and examine witnesses on the days on which the members of the Legislature on the Committee will find time to participate. As a large number of Princes are coming to Delhi in connection with the postponed session of the Chamber of Princes it is expected that some of the Indian State officers will also be examined by the Skeen Committee. On the whole, therefore, the Sandhurst Committee has a heavy programme before it and the Indian members a heavy responsibility.

WIDE OPERATION OF ECONOMIC FACTOR.

His Excellency added that he merely referred to this question as an example of how widely the economic factor operated and how important was at right understanding of the part which it played in influencing and guiding the policies of nations. He went on to emphasise the need for enlightening the farmer and the industrialist to enable them to increase production, and said: "To the interests of the Industrialist and the means whereby India's industries may be fostered and developed, the Government of India and the local Governments have of late devoted much energy, time and only those in whose eyes Government can never do right would impute failure to appreciate the importance to India of her industrial potentialities, but India is and must remain primarily, an agricultural country, and I venture to think that in the zeal for developing her industries there has been a tendency in some quarters to overlook the crying need for improving and modernising her methods of farming, so that the productivity of her soil may approach more nearly that of other countries which have learnt the value of scientific and up-to-date methods." In the crusade which His Excellency hoped sincerely to see undertaken efforts of all to overcome the great difficulties which had to be faced in the conservation of the ryot, his lack of credit and the smallness of his sub-divided holdings. In conclusion His Excellency wished all success to the Conference, and prayed that by their efforts they might contribute materially to the progress and development of this country and to the happiness and well-being of her people.—A. P.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION

EUROPEAN ON TRIAL

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4. To-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, W. Reid who had been extradited from Scotland, was produced on charges, as alleged, of criminal breach of trust and misappropriation in respect of two sums of money. The first charge was in respect of Rs. 1,14,142 being part of sum of Rs. 1,22,999 realised on a cheque on the Imperial Bank of India drawn by Fida Ali Muhammad Ali in favour of Messrs. A. Fleming and W. Reid which was entrusted to the accused on 16th May, 1924. The second charge was in respect of Rs. 1,451 being the amount of a cheque on the Imperial Bank drawn by Messrs. J. W. Brown and C. A. Gourley in favour of A. Fleming and W. Reid and which was alleged to have been entrusted to the accused on 23rd June, 1924. The complainant in this case is Mr. W. B. Ironside, Treasurer of the Manse Property of the United Free Church of Scotland.—A. P.

DEATH OF WELLKNOWN

PHILANTHROPIST.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

NAGPUR, Jan. 4. Seth Jannadas Poddar, Agent of the Empress Mill and well-known by the Temple of Ram and Dharmashalla for which he had spent 12 lakhs of rupees passed away on the night of 31st December. Hundreds of people of all communities followed his body to the burning place. A public meeting called by the Marwadi Seva Sangh was held on 2nd January and a resolution expressing sorrow at his death and hearty sympathy with his family members was passed.

INDIA'S CRYING NEED

MODERNISING METHODS OF FARMING.

LORD GOSCHEN ON IMPORTANCE OF ECONOMICS.

MADRAS, Jan. 4. The ninth session of the Indian Economic Conference was opened to-day at the Senate House, Madras, by H. E. the Governor. The President of the Conference is Prof. C. J. Hamilton of the Patna University. A large number of professors of various universities in India and others interested in the subject are attending the Conference. Sir A. Venkataratnam Naidu in welcoming the delegates said that as the principles and ideals of democracy permitted the masses in a large measure, the centre of gravity of the world was bound to shift from politics more and more to economics.

His Excellency the Governor in declaring the Conference open made an instructive speech in the course of which he observed that in the complex condition of modern civilization economic problems were becoming more acute and it was, he thought, true to say that economic interests now governed the life and determined the policy of nations to a greater degree than any other forces. He asked them to consider some of the major questions which were exercising their minds to-day and they would find that many of them were largely economic in nature and origin. His Excellency instanced in particular the problem of Indians in South Africa and the proposed legislation of the Union Government, and said it must be clear to any one who viewed the question in a dispassionate way that whatever might be the opinion which they held of the proposed legislative action the real problem was an economic one. His Excellency said: "It is a conflict of the standards of living and must be regarded as such and the solution of this thorny question I think can only be found if we approach the problem from the right angle of vision. The problem may be obscured or embittered or even rendered incapable of solution by the introduction of other considerations, but those who know how large this issue of the standard of living had figured in the postwar reconstruction and the economic controversy down to the recent strike of the cotton operatives in Bombay will not readily minimise its importance."

His Excellency added that he merely referred to this question as an example of how widely the economic factor operated and how important was at right understanding of the part which it played in influencing and guiding the policies of nations. He went on to emphasise the need for enlightening the farmer and the industrialist to enable them to increase production, and said: "To the interests of the Industrialist and the means whereby India's industries may be fostered and developed, the Government of India and the local Governments have of late devoted much energy, time and only those in whose eyes Government can never do right would impute failure to appreciate the importance to India of her industrial potentialities, but India is and must remain primarily, an agricultural country, and I venture to think that in the zeal for developing her industries there has been a tendency in some quarters to overlook the crying need for improving and modernising her methods of farming, so that the productivity of her soil may approach more nearly that of other countries which have learnt the value of scientific and up-to-date methods." In the crusade which His Excellency hoped sincerely to see undertaken efforts of all to overcome the great difficulties which had to be faced in the conservation of the ryot, his lack of credit and the smallness of his sub-divided holdings. In conclusion His Excellency wished all success to the Conference, and prayed that by their efforts they might contribute materially to the progress and development of this country and to the happiness and well-being of her people.—A. P.

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MAHARAJA NATORE DEAD.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5. The Maharaja of Natore is dead. The Maharaja who was a popular sportsman and a patron of music met with an accident last Saturday which proved fatal. He had descended from his motor car and was just pacing a few steps in the road when a taxi came up and knocked him down. The Maharaja received injuries which resulted in his death.—A. P.

SWARAJISTS' TRIUMPH

COUNCIL OF STATE ELECTIONS.

HARBINGER OF SUCCESS IN COMING ELECTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5. A marvellous victory for the Swarajists has been the election of Mr. Lokenath Mukherjee and Mr. Nalinath Set to the Council of State. Their redoubtable opponents Dr. Dwarkanath Mitter and Mr. Jogen Chandra Ghose were defeated. In the Mahomedan constituency also Mr. Mahmood Suhrawardy who received the support of the Swaraj Party was elected. The following letter was left with S. J. M. Sen Gupta, the leader of the Swaraj Party in Bengal, signed by Mr. Mahmood Suhrawardy and it was in pursuance of that letter that the Swaraj Party supported Mr. Mahmood Suhrawardy. "Although I am not a member of the Swaraj Party I shall always vote with the Swaraj group in the Council of State, if it is supported by the majority of the elected members in the Assembly, provided that I reserve the right to vote as I please on questions involving purely Mahomedan interests."

Commenting on this victory of the Swarajists "Forward" says, "Our heartiest felicitations to S. J. Lokenath Mukherjee and Nalinath Set on their election to the Council of State and to the Swaraj Party on this unequivocal demonstration of Bengal's approbation of the Swarajist policy. The success achieved by the Swarajist candidates in the elections to the Upper Chamber is remarkable less from the possibility of any vital modification in the record of work of the Conservative Chamber than as affording a final and conclusive proof that the heaven of nationalism has spread in an electorate on which the bureaucracy has counted a great deal for unshakable loyalty. This is doubtless a harbinger of an assured victory for the Swarajists in the coming elections to the Assembly and the Provincial Councils."

WHO WILL BE NOMINATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, Jan. 5. It is understood amongst others Sir Moneckji Dadabhai, Sir D. E. Wacha, Dr. D. P. Saravabikar, Mr. K. C. Roy and the Maharaja of Burdwan will be nominated by the Viceroy to the Council of State. "The League of Nations will form the subject of many interpellations at the next session of the Assembly. Government will be called upon to explain how India came to be included in the League when the first article of the Covenant clearly lays down that any self-governing State, Dominion or Colony may become member and if its admission is agreed by two-thirds of the Assembly."

DATE OF BUSINESS FIXED.

DELHI, Jan. 4. On the 8th of February, when the winter session of the new Council of State commences, no business other than formal will be transacted. But 9th and 10th will be devoted to official business. Government has allotted 15th, 17th, 22nd and 24th of February for non-official business and ballots for what will take place on 30th January and 1st, 6th and 8th February respectively.—A. P.

RUBBER SITUATION.

U. S. CONGRESS READY TO CONSIDER.

LONDON, Jan. 5. New York.—The statement published by Sir Robert Horne in London giving an exposition of the rubber situation has made a strong impression here. "The New York Times" considers it very timely and as calculated to allay the vestiges of temporary ill-feeling in both countries. The paper says the excitement which temporarily raged with the high prices was from the first, artificial and quite unnecessary. Mr. Hoover hastened to do his best to correct the unfortunate effects of his first utterances. His early exaggerations were hollow and could not bear the weight of trade statistics. It would seem that, even the Congress is ready to consider the question on the basis of truth and reason.—Reuter's Special.

NEED OF STEVENSON SCHEME.

LONDON, Jan. 5. The "Times" in a leader replying to American criticism of the British rubber restriction reiterates the reasons that rendered the Stevenson scheme necessary. The paper says that when prices rose rapidly largely owing to American forward contracts Mr. Hoover allowed himself to be drawn into a series of statements which can only be described as inaccurate and unwise, and calculated to arouse ill-feeling on the part of the Americans not familiar with facts. It is not a case for recrimination, but common sense. At best Mr. Hoover's lament cannot increase the world's production of rubber; at worst they may ruffle the feelings of the American public and so check the world-wide movement for amicable adjustment of economic difficulties between nations by mutual concession, agreement.—Reuter's Special.

FLOOD-STRICKEN FRANCE.

RISE IN OISE BEATS ALL RECORDS.

GREAT DAMAGE: THOUSANDS RENDERED IDLE.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Paris.—There is a likelihood of continued rain causing utmost anxiety. Already the Oise has beaten all records including the floods of 1910 and 1920 having risen 20 feet. The triangle between Creil, Beauvais and Noyon is one sheet of water. Trains on the main line to Belgium were obliged to slow down for many miles, while sometimes the floors of carriages were swamped. Villagers in the flooded areas were hurriedly evacuating their household goods on rafts. The flooding of the waterworks' country has resulted in a limited supply of drinking water which is being rationed from barrels. The rise of the Aisne has flooded many streets of Soissons. A train between Caen and St. Lo was abandoned after the passengers had been rescued. A child was killed and three persons injured as a result of the collapse of a house in Caen, which has suffered greatest damage, some estimating it at twenty million francs. The rise of the Meuse has converted the streets of Metz into a rushing torrent. It is feared that 20,000 workers in the Meuse valley will be rendered idle for three weeks as a consequence of the flooding of factories. WORSE POSITION IN BELGIAN DISTRICTS.

Brussels.—Their Majesties to-day paid a lengthy visit to the inundated regions around Namur and Dinant. The situation in the Liege, Namur and Brussels districts has considerably improved, but the position in the low-lying districts, notably the Waes arena, has grown worse.

HAVOO IN HOLLAND.—Amsterdam.—Water has fallen a yard below yesterday's highest level in Maestricht, and so trains to Liege and Antwerp parts of Holland are running, but not for the public traffic. Their Majesties this morning viewed the damage in Maestricht, where many, who have been rendered homeless, are sheltered in the military barracks of Shertgenbosch. In view of the extent of the disaster it is remarkable that hitherto there have been no fatalities although two women have become insane as a result of anxiety and distress.—Reuter's Special.

THAMES STILL RISES.

OUTLOOK VERY SERIOUS.

LONDON, Jan. 5. After a rise of nine inches last night, the Thames to-day is still rising, for instance, it is three and a half inches higher at Reading. Hundreds of acres of farmlands have been submerged, between Cleve and Shiplake, and a number of playing fields have disappeared. The outlook is very serious, as more heavy rain is expected from the Atlantic.—Reuter.

RELIEF TO FLOOD STRICKEN.

KING OF BELGIANS SUBSCRIBES TWO MILLION FRANCS.

LONDON, Jan. 4. Brussels.—Their Majesties have subscribed two million francs to the National Fund for the victims of the floods, comprising the money presented to them on the occasion of their silver wedding last year, plus the personal gift of 100,000 francs.—Reuter.

REAPPOINTMENT AS PERSIAN MINISTER IN LONDON.

LONDON, Jan. 5. According to the "Morning Post" diplomatic correspondent, it is confidently expected that Darood Khan Meshkini, the ex-Congress General at Calcutta, and Persian Minister in London from 1921 until he was recalled to Teheran last year, will be reappointed to the latter post. Darood is now Assistant Foreign Minister at Teheran.—Reuter.

CONGRESS OFFICE.

MADRAS, Jan. 5. Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, M.A., General Secretary, Indian National Congress, announces that until further notice headquarters of the Congress Office will continue to be in Allahabad. Urgent or special communications intended for the General Secretary may be addressed to him till the 14th instant at his Madras address, Post Box No. 126, and after that date at his Delhi address, No. 5, Electric Lane, Raisina, Delhi.—A. P.

AKALI JATHEDAR ARRESTED.

AMRITSAR, Jan. 4. Sardar Thakursingh Vappa, the Jathedar of the Shiromani Akali Dal, has been arrested under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The accused had been absconding since 1923.—A. P.

CABLE ITEM.

LONDON.—Col. Gidney placed a wreath at the Cenotaph on behalf of the Anglo-Indian community of India, Burma, and Ceylon. Col. Gidney was accompanied by the President, the Vice-President and the Secretary of Council in London of the Anglo-Indian Association and a number of well-known Anglo-Indians in London.—Reuter.

BAR COUNCIL IN INDIA

GRADE AMONG LEGAL PRACTITIONERS TO DISAPPEAR.

IMPORTANT BILL ON ANVIL.

DELHI, Jan. 4.

The introduction of an important Bill regarding the constitution of the Bar Council in India has been secured by its publication in the "Gazette of India." This has been done to enable public opinion to be elicited so that the Bill may be enacted without avoidable delay during the forthcoming session. The Government of India consulted the local Governments and the High Courts upon the Bar Committee's recommendation. In certain respects it appeared necessary to amplify them and in some respects to modify them in the light of the views urged by the authorities consulted.

NO DIFFERENT GRADES.

The Bill is intended to carry out, as far as possible, the following miscellaneous recommendations of the Committee:—

The ideal to be kept in view should be the disappearance of the different grades of legal practitioners so that, ultimately, there may be a single grade entitled to appear in all courts. At present the largest degree of unification possible should be effected. In all High Courts, a single grade of practitioners entitled to plead should be enrolled, to be called Advocates (not barristers), the grade of High Court Vakils or pleaders being abolished, and when special conditions are maintained for admission to plead on the Original Side the only distinction should be within that grade, which shall consist of Advocates entitled to appear on the Original Side and Advocates not so entitled.

Advocates of one High Court should be entitled to practise in another High Court subject to conditions to be imposed by the Bar Council of the latter court or by the Court where there is no Bar Council.

Where there is a compulsory dual agency system at present it should be allowed to continue.

The High Courts should retain their power to fix the amount payable by a party in respect of the fees of an adversary's legal practitioner.

Partnerships between legal practitioners should be permitted wherever all classes of legal practitioners are entitled to act as well as to appear and plead.

The High Court where this is not now permitted should consider the advisability of allowing Indian Barristers applying for enrolment as Advocates to read with an approved Indian practitioner instead of reading in chambers in England at least when it is shown that the individual cannot obtain entry in suitable chambers in England.

Incidentally it is intended that the provisions of the Bill and the rules which may be made under it shall, in regard to advocates entitled as of right to practise in the High Courts, replace the relevant provisions of the Legal Practitioners' Act, the Bombay Pleaders Act and the Letters Patent of the various High Courts of Judicature as well as the rules made under those provisions. In regard to certain matters for which provision has not been made in the Bill, it has however, been necessary to retain residuary powers of the High Courts of Judicature under their Letters Patent.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee in paragraph 56 of this report the enrolment and control of legal practitioners other than advocates is left to High Courts under Legal Practitioners' Act and the Bombay Pleaders' Act as amended by the Bill.

BAR COUNCILS.

The principal modifications of the Committee's recommendations which are contained in the Bill are as follows:—

(a) The Constitution of Bar Councils differs slightly from the recommendations in that the Advocate-General must be a member and the number of members, to be elected is ten instead of eleven.

(b) Rules regarding all elections, councils instead of only the election of the first council are to be made by the High Courts, the powers of the councils in this respect being restricted to the making of bye-laws in regard to matters not provided for by the rules made by the High Courts. For the making of these bye-laws, however, the approval of High Courts will not be required.

(c) Power is given to the Councils with the sanction of the High Courts to prescribe the fees to be payable to councils in respect of admission and enrolment and of the issue of certificates.

(d) The powers of the councils to hold inquiries into complaints of unprofessional conduct are restricted to cases referred to the Council by the High Court and the inquiries are to be held by a tribunal consisting of members of the Council appointed for the purpose of the inquiry by the Chief Justice or Chief Judge of a High Court.—A. P.

COMMUNAL CANKER

BOGEY OF MUSLIM RAJ IN PUNJAB.

LAHORE, Jan. 4.

If Sir Fazal Hussain's appointment as Revenue Member to the Punjab Government has given satisfaction to the Muslims of the Punjab and to the Europeans (as has been voiced by the "Civil and Military Gazette" to-day), it has produced the contrary effect on non-Muslim public opinion of the Punjab. The "Tribune" criticises the action of Sir Malcolm Hailey, and in the course of a leading article, says that the non-Muslim section of the people of this province literally heaved a sigh of relief when Sir Fazal Hussain was removed from the Punjab, and appointed a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, but the relief, however, proved short-lived. The alliance between the bureaucracy and the Muslim bloc in the Council, and Sir Fazal Hussain will become stronger and a more powerful link now that he becomes himself a part of the permanent and removable Executive. Through this appointment the dream of the Muslim Raj in this province is carried a long way forward towards its realisation. Sir Fazal Hussain and his supporters have won all along the line, and their opponents have literally come to the wall. That is Sir Malcolm Hailey's answer to the insistent and trustful request of the non-Muslim communities generally, and Hindus in particular, for a juster readjustment of the communal position in this province. That is his definite contribution to the solution of the Hindu-Muslim question. If even this action on His Excellency's part and on the part of those above him does not open the eyes of non-Muslims in this province to the reality of their present position and all its sinister implications and possibilities they must be blind indeed.—A. P.

PUNJAB COUNCIL BYE ELECTION.

LAHORE, Jan. 4.

A Punjab Government gazette extraordinary issued to-day notifies the cancellation of all notifications of 31st December which announced the resignation of his seat as a member of the Punjab Legislative Council by Sir Khuda Baksh Khan and called upon the Mahomedan Landholders' Constituency to elect a member to fill the said vacancy.—A. P.

TANZIM AND TABLIGH CONFERENCES AT AJMER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMER, Jan. 5.

The Tanzim and Tabligh Conferences will be held in the Duraz Sharif, at Ajmer, during the Urs Sharif on 3rd, 4th and 5th Rajab, i.e., 18th, 19th and 20th January, under the presidency of Mr. Nairang and Maulana Abdul Majid Badami respectively. Dr. Kitchlew, Maulana Nisar Ahmad, Maulana Fakhar, Maulana Mazharuddin, Maulana Walayat Hussain, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Mekun Miyah Badami, Nawab Jamshed Ali Khan, Kanwar Abdul Wahab Khan and Sayed Mohammad Hossam Miyah and others will attend the Conferences.

THE USE OF AMULETS IN INDIA.

(Continued from page 6.)

Muhammad Yusuf Khan, had a bullet in his thigh and that it was this fact that preserved him in the great dangers in which he was placed. The Indians declare that he did not die till it was extracted.

There are carefully made rules to be found in some of the sacred books for preparing charms and amulets, but the greater number are made according to rules which are known only to a limited few. The secret is handed down from one generation to another, and preserved as well as possible. Without this secrecy the amulets would lose much of their power. One of the most effective parts of the amulet is the mantram which is inscribed thereon. Sometimes an equilateral triangle is drawn and this has great efficacy, sometimes the mark of the spread hand with the fingers extended, sometimes certain verses, "Om" or mystic diagrams are thought to be quite as effective in the operations of the Mantras or spells, and, of course, a combination of the two is held to be absolutely irresistible. An enemy may be killed or removed to some other place, or a whole army destroyed, or salvation and supreme felicity obtained by drawing a six-sided or eight-sided diagram and writing a particular mantram underneath. If this is done with the blood of an animal killed sacrificially in a Samasana or place where corpses are burned, no power in earth or heaven can resist the terrific potency of the charm. (Monier Williams).

Magic Circle.

Reference may be made to the magic circle which is also considered a powerful protective. The idea underlying this is that no evil spirit can cross the line. In many parts it is used in connection with marriage ceremonies when the bride and bridegroom are guarded by a string which is hung on the necks of a number of water-pots surrounding them. It has been pointed out that the line between the jewel and the amulet can scarcely be drawn because jewels are usually found on those parts of the body which are supposed to be subject to the greatest harm from spirits, the head, the nose, the neck, the chest and waist, the fingers and toes, because they are liable to danger from touching and grasping. It is said that the ear is the most vulnerable point, hence it is that most Indian women use ornaments here which serve, not only as ornaments, but as amulets, protecting them from the possibilities of evil. So long as the members of the human race are obsessed with the idea that evil powers are waiting to work evil on them, so long will they follow the custom of wearing amulets with a view to protecting themselves from the evil.

KAKORI DACOITY CASE.

ALLEGED REVOLUTIONARY LEAFLETS.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 5.

Hearing of the Kakori Conspiracy Case was resumed to-day in the Court of Syed Anundil, Special Magistrate, Lucknow. Banarsilal, the approver and first prosecution witness, continued his evidence which was left unfinished yesterday. The witness said from the day he was enrolled as a sympathiser of the revolutionary society he worked for the advancement of the cause by distributing leaflets and by taking part in dacoity. Leaflets, witness said, came from Benares by post. Under instructions from Ramprasad (accused), witness posted these leaflets to various addresses from Sitapur, Lakshimpur, and Haridwar. Ramprasad gave witness money to cover expenses of travelling and postage. Witness did not exactly remember contents of leaflets. Being shown in the Court, the copy of leaflets entitled "The Revolutionary" witness said that leaflets distributed by him were similar to one shown in the Court. Proceeding witness said some months after, a branch of revolutionary society had been established at Shahjahanpur four men arrived there from outside and at Ramprasad's request witness put up three of them at his own house. Of these men two were in Court. Witness pointed out N. Gupta and R. K. Khatri. Ramprasad, Ashfaqullah and these four men left Shahjahanpur and witness heard nothing until Ramprasad and Ashfaq returned to Shahjahanpur. Soon after his arrival Ramprasad came to witness's house to give the witness some gold and silver ornaments with the direction to have them melted and sold. Witness did as he was bade and handed over about Rs. 500 to Ramprasad. This happened about a year ago. Ashfaq who was an intimate friend of witness had told witness that these ornaments and some cash was the loot of dacoity committed by members of the society. Witness took no part in that dacoity nor was he aware who were in it except that Ashfaq and Ramprasad took part in it. The dacoity witness had taken part in was committed in a village near Sherganj railway station last year during the Holi festival. The party that committed it consisted of about twenty men, some of whom were members of the revolutionary society, the rest being professional dacoits. In that party witness knew only six persons, namely, Ramprasad, Ashfaqullah, Nawab (M. N. Gupta), Gangaram, R. K. Khatri and (Chickiliver), a Bengali whose father resided in Benares. Arms were carried wrapped in bedding. There were two guns which belonged to the professional, two rifles one of which was taken by Ramprasad and the other by Ashfaq, four or five revolvers or pistols and two Kukris with which the members of the Society were armed at the time of the dacoity. Witness identified two rifles produced in the Court. These two rifles, witness said, were carried by Ashfaq and Ramprasad on the dacoity just described. Witness had seen these rifles on two occasions. He had picked them up from among seven or eight rifles in the presence of the Special Magistrate at Lucknow on previous occasion. Banarsilal's evidence had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.—A. P.

APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 4.

The Kakori Conspiracy Trial commenced to-day, before Syed Anundil, Special Magistrate, Lucknow. Of the 27 persons who are alleged to have criminally conspired to wage war against the King Emperor, 3 namely, S. N. Bakshi, Ashfaqullah and C. S. Azad are still absconding. One Rajen Lahiri is still under trial in the Dakhinawar Bomb Case. Two namely, Banarsilal and Indubhusan Mitra, have turned approvers and a third Banarsilal has recently made a confession. With the exception of three absconders and Rajen Lahiri, all the accused were present in Court to-day, when the evidence of Banarsilal the approver, and the first prosecution witness was recorded.

Banarsilal (27) of Shahjahanpur stated that on the death of his father he came into the possession of cash and property worth about a lakh and a half, the bulk of which he squandered. With the advent of the Non-Cooperation movement there was a change in the mode of his life, and he took up Congress work. His friends Asfaq and Ramprasad (two of the accused) used to tell him that the Congress had achieved little, and would achieve less in future. The only way to gain India's freedom was by the establishment of revolutionary societies throughout the country. About the month of August, 1924 a man called Roy (witness pointed out Jogesh Chatterjee, one of the accused as "Roy") came to Shahjahanpur, and stopped with Ramprasad for 3 or 4 days. There were two other men with Roy, one of whom was Ramdularay, one of the accused. Roy opened a branch of the revolutionary society at Shahjahanpur, and witness and Asfaq were enrolled as members of the Society. Witness did not know when Ramprasad was enrolled, but he must have been a member since the witness was told by Roy that Ramprasad had been appointed Provincial Organiser of the Society. Witness did not ask the names or addresses of any member of the Society because he was warned by Ramprasad neither to give out his own name or address nor ask for any. Roy told witness that the aim of the Society was to establish a Republic in India by revolution, to accomplish which masses should be made available to the masses. For this purpose money should be obtained by committing dacoities, and the money thus obtained should be spent in collecting arms and spreading propaganda. Witness was warned by Roy that whoever gave out secrets of the Society met with the penalty of death. Witness was later informed by Ramprasad that Roy had been arrested in Calcutta. In the Society every one had a name given to

NEW MONARCH OF PERSIA.

BOMBAY CITIZENS' TRIBUTE TO REZA SHAH.

On Monday evening at the Taj Mahal Hotel, a most successful reception in honour of the accession of His Majesty Reza Shah Pahlavi to the throne of Persia was held and a distinguished and representative gathering was present. The Hall which was beautifully decorated for the occasion was packed with representatives of almost all the various Consuls in Bombay, Government officials and leading citizens of Bombay.

Elloquent tributes were paid to the services rendered by His Majesty in the cause of Persia and its citizens, and some members on behalf of the gathering heartily welcomed the accession of His Majesty to the throne of Persia.

PERSIAN CONSUL'S SPEECH.

His Excellency Mirza Asadullah Khan Behnam in the course of his welcome address, said:—

You are doubtless aware of the critical states in which Persia was during recent times. The Government departments and especially the Finance department, were disorganised, bringing the machinery of Government almost to a standstill. It is a matter of great regret that the Kings of the Kajar dynasty, instead of safeguarding our dear and ancient country, proved themselves an impediment to the advancement of Iran. The nation believed that they failed in their duty to the country. The matters reached a climax and they had to be removed from the throne by the nation.

When Persia presented a hopeless plight Providence once more came to the rescue of the sons of Persia and brought forward from the midst of the people, the luminary of Persia, who by his resolute will, patriotism and selfless service to the country restored order and peace and has been striving to pilot the destiny of the country along the high road of progress.

His Imperial Majesty has been endowed with strength and might enough to stamp out all revolts and overthrow all the rebels and conspirators in Persia. He has saved the land from being torn to pieces, abolishing the feudal system. He has brought about the safety now prevailing in his dominions and has reformed the method and machinery of every Government department.

The finance of the country has been so well modelled with the help of the American advisors as to win applause of a great statesman like Lord Balfour who, a short while ago in his speech favoured that the finance of Persia compared favourably with any of the greatest European countries.

WELL TRAINED ARMY.

The most striking and useful of His Imperial Majesty's creations is the well-trained and disciplined army. He has rejuvenated Persia, stimulated her sons into activity which leads to greatness and elevates Persia among the Nations of the World. Through him the bonds of friendship with all the leading powers of the world have been strengthened. He is devoutly revered and loved by all the Persians for his acts and the world regards him as a man of rare parts, who has risen to this prominent position by his ability in bringing the country to its present condition.

In return for all the meritorious services he has rendered for the welfare of the country, after the deposition of the Kajar Dynasty, a Constituent Assembly was convened and the members elected from every town, borough and village, after solemn deliberation, unanimously elected him as the only person fit for the sovereignty of the country and on the 16th December, 1925, the reins of Government were entrusted to him with unanimity by the representatives of the nation.

PARSI COMMUNITY JUBILANT.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, on behalf of the Parsi community, joined His Excellency in welcoming His Majesty Reza Shah to the throne of Persia. The Parsis were jubilant over the rise of Reza Khan from a soldier to the Shah-in-Shah of Iran. He hoped His Majesty would rejuvenate the ancient country of Iran, the famous colony of the Parsis.

Mr. Haji Mirza Hashan Isfahani on behalf of the Muslim Persian community of Bombay said ever since the name of His Majesty came into prominence in Persian National affairs, his career had been watched by the thinking portion of the Persians domiciled in India, and it had been a notable and most satisfactory circumstance that every step that His Majesty had taken towards the welfare and advancement of the country in his various capacities had been crowned with conspicuous success. The most notable of all was the centralization of the Government of the country in Teheran. His initiative and far-sightedness saw that the only way to progress was, first and last, security of life and property, and that this security could not be obtained without having a sufficiently organized force to enforce the will of the Central Government on recalcitrant Chieftains and tribes who paid nominal homage to the Shah and his Ministers.

Mr. G. K. Nariman and Shamsul-Ulama Dr. Jivanji Modi then addressed the gathering. Both eulogised the services rendered to Persia and Iran by His Majesty Reza Shah.

The gathering dispersed after partaking of refreshments.

Witness was himself called Babva. Ramprasad was known by different names one of which was Paramhansa. There was one man in the Society known as Nawab, another was called Quick Silver, Asfaq was known as Kunwarji. Witness had seen Boushansingh, Premkishan, Khanna Indubhusan and Haragobind visit Ramprasad frequently. Witness identified a number of the articles seized by the police when his house was searched. His evidence had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.—(A. P.)

TRAM CARS NEAR BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

A WISHY-WASHY EXPLANATION.

Regarding the slowing down of the speed of tram cars near the Bombay Gymkhana, of which a complaint had been made to the Corporation, the Tramways Committee which was asked to report on the subject, say in the course of their report:—

"Mr. C. N. Moberley, General Manager, Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, who was present at the meeting when the question was discussed by the Committee informed them that a very large number of motor cars always stood outside the entrance of the Bombay Gymkhana in the evening and that one or two serious accidents had occurred just at the entrance of the Gymkhana. With a view to preventing any further accidents he had issued orders that an Inspector should be stationed at the place from 6 to 9 p.m. to see that during these hours drivers of tram cars slowed down the speed of their cars when they came near the Gymkhana and that this step was taken purely as a matter of safety and with no other object in view. He also stated that except during this period the cars were not made to slow down near the Gymkhana, but were running at their usual speed."

The Committee consider that the explanation given by the General Manager is satisfactory and therefore they are of opinion that Mr. Daroovala's contention is not correct."

In a minute of dissent Mr. P. J. Marzban writes:—

"I am afraid Mr. Moberley's explanation is extremely wishy-washy. Because a large number of motor cars stand outside the Bombay Gymkhana the trams have to slow down in bulk. The road there is amply wide and the cars all park quite close to the Gymkhana side; the tram lines run on the other extreme side of the Esplanade Road. Any how Mr. Moberley has gauged the feeling of the Corporation on this matter—a matter which is not so trivial as he and the members of the Gymkhana seem to think."

Mr. Vishaladas D. Govindjee also dissenting says:—

"I do not agree with the report as I am not satisfied with the explanation given by the General Manager, E. E. S. & T. Co. The tramway line is on the other side of the road opposite the entrance of the Bombay Gymkhana and we have not heard of any accident caused by tram cars. It seems quite clear that a special indulgence is given to the European Gymkhana which is really very scandalous and should not be continued. Under the circumstances I am of opinion that the Corporation should request the Company to discontinue the practice as drivers are always supposed to be competent enough to avoid any accident."

(Continued from Column 6.)

"and liquor will come in over the high seas, and there is international law." The case must be desperate which has to be urged thus. Liquor, its use and its effects cannot be hidden away like other smuggled articles. It would be much less of a job than preventing other secret breaches of law. How does Government and Police prevent smuggling and evasion of duties now imposed on a variety of articles from kerosine and matches upwards? We must remember, too, that the whole of Indian society would be on the side of enforcing the prohibition law unlike in the case of merely fiscal provisions regarding other articles.

A FALLACY.

We want prohibition, let us remember, not as a national condition of ceremonial purity, which is defiled and rendered useless by the least inroad on it and therefore we must give it up as a vain attempt. By all means we want complete freedom from the curse. But if we rid the country of all but a few smuggled bottles, or a few border crimes, we shall be still contented. Even as we want the Penal Code though we cannot get rid of pick-pockets and burglars altogether and must bear with frontier outrages, and a certain percentage of crime.

SIR BASIL BLACKETT.

The tragic humour of this "Congress Day" speech reached its climax when Mr. Satyamurti advanced the argument of Finance. "Sir Basil Blackett had said that prohibition was out of the question." So the matter ends! Legislation has to run at an obstacle race among sanctions, certificates and vetoes, says Mr. Satyamurti. True, I say, but that is the very struggle that we want. That is why I appeal to the Swarajists in particular whose declared policy is not to accept the reforms, but break the chains of diarchy and division of functions. Surely Swarajists ought not to quote Council regulations and the Finance Member's dictum as objections to the declaration of a moral war against drink revenue. There is talent enough among them to overcome those and greater obstacles if they will, and make shining victories of these very obstacles. Even Sir Basil Blackett said in the Assembly that he would not approach the problem from the point of view of Finance. And as regards the difficulty of interference from the Central Government, he said that it was not possible for the Government of India to give directions to Provincial Governments as to what their action should be in regard to Provincial Transferred Subjects.

DON'T MARK TIME.

Vague and indefinite Swarajism leaves room for a policy of drift on the part of its votaries in provinces. A definite struggle will bring matters to a head. A prohibition campaign will lead more certainly than mere party resolutions to refusal of office, throwing out of budgets, determined obstruction and all the other incidents of non-cooperation within the Councils such as were demonstrated by the founders of the Swaraj Party. There will be no room for indecision or the mere marking of time until the ten year commission. It will compel by force of the pressure of popular opinion even weaker politicians to join the Swarajists and get initiated in the art of strong action.

PROHIBITION AND SWARAJ.

CONFUSION OF ISSUES.

A REPLY TO MR. SATYAMURTI'S CRITICISM.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari writes to the "Hindu" as follows:—

I have just read a report of Mr. Satyamurti's speech at Soundarya-Mahal dealing with the Total Prohibition proposal. "Swaraj is the only issue!" True, but what are you doing, what are you going to offer to do in the Madras Council for this Swaraj? Something may be said in respect of the Dilli Assembly on the Swaraj issue. But what is it in the Madras Council that you are going to do if you don't come down from the general to the particular, if you won't accept office, won't put any others in office, won't take up a crying question like drink abolition? Why stand at all then for this Council?

LIQUOR DEMOCRACY.

"I would rather be a member of a free nation of drunkards than belong to a slave nation of teetotallers." The antithesis is bold and beautiful. But cold examination robs it of its splendour even as a dip in water reduces a jumping kitten to its true figure, and dimensions. There is really no dilemma, such as is raised up here at first, as it is established that we must be a slave nation if we want Total Prohibition? Are we going to be a free nation because we refuse to take up the Prohibition question? The very fight for Prohibition will hasten our emancipation. What then is the meaning and relevancy of this antithesis?

The epigram discloses how far we are yet from realising the true plight of our poor, the full depth of squallor and misery of the vast numbers involved, based on whose wretchedness, we seek to carry on an administration for the benefit of others. If we realised the wickedness of this our arastie dependence on the poor man's vice, we would not decorate our speeches with such easy epigrams. What is a Swaraj of drunkards such as Mr. Satyamurti says he would deliberately prefer? It means government of honest folk by drunkards and toddy-shop keepers, a taste of which kind of liquor democracy, candidates and their agents have during every election time and are thankful when it is over.

PROCRASTINATING.

"Let us get Swaraj first and then we will have prohibition." I have no particular objection to this order of sequence. But while at Delhi you fight for Swaraj in the Assembly, at Fort St. George put forth all you can for Prohibition and not merely mark time. If we cannot make both ends meet now without the Drink Revenue we cannot do it later on. Year after year, the Pythia is coiling round us tighter. Every year of progressive expenditure on the services and dependence on the income from vice puts off prohibition further away. Every year of added drink habit makes the struggle more difficult. If we do not lay at least a good moral foundation now by way of a struggle with the foreign rulers over this sinning off there is little chance of our throwing off the monster even when we come to our own. Shall we let the momentum of the memorable voluntary movement against drink during the Non-cooperation campaign die out altogether before we take up this struggle for Prohibition?

LAME EXCUSES.

Note this tragic humour of the situation uttered at a Congress meeting, which in their quality and variety may almost be mistaken to have come from the mouth of our friend the Commissioner of Akbari Revenue at a village darbar. "Foreign liquor is a central subject" says Mr. Satyamurti, "and the Madras Government cannot deal with the import or sale of it." As if "Swaraj" were a transferred or provincial subject, which is proposed to be made the issue for the provincial elections!

With all deference due from an outsider to one who is working in the Council and must know the discipline of the regulations, I think Mr. Satyamurti overstates the rules regarding sale of foreign liquor. But granting that according to the law the Provincial Government cannot even if it likes stop the sale of whisky and brandy within its limits, does he think that Great Britain will keep its whisky and brandy shops in India and itself on supplying liquor after India and itself close all our own toddy and rack shops. I would challenge Britain to follow such a shameful policy and court international disgrace. It would be a good game! It would be a parody of Swadeshi to apply that doctrine in regard to intoxicating drinks and drugs. If Government insists on poisoning us, let them import the poison in ships from their own country.

Then, says Mr. Satyamurti, Madras is surrounded by other provinces; even if we get total prohibition here, neighbouring provinces will carry on the traffic on our borders. What an objection indeed! If we did our province of the drink evil, why does Mr. Satyamurti imagine that other provinces and their leaders will be wicked or idle. Surely until the example is copied we may even tolerate a little illicit dealing in the borders.

A GRATUITOUS INSULT.

"Moreover there are native states in which nobody could ask to introduce prohibition!" Why not? Indeed I assure Mr. Satyamurti that if the Swaraj Party takes up the cause here, and our people saved from the curse, the Maharajas will not be allowed to rest by their subjects. Has not every change here, social or political, been followed by similar changes in the territories of Indian Princes? Surely Mysore and Travancore cannot long keep up the liquor business when they see Coimbatore, Salem and Tinnevely dry. The argument is an insult to the Princes and people of these territories, which Sir Basil Blackett could afford to urge, but not we.

"Madras has a big coast line" we are told.

(Continued in column 5.)

REFORM OF INDIAN CURRENCY SYSTEM

REORGANISATION OF IMPERIAL BANK.

PROF. K. T. SHAH'S PROPOSALS.

The following is the concluding portion of Prof. K. T. Shah's Draft of the "Act consolidating and amending the currency legislation in India," of which the earlier portion appeared in this journal yesterday:

A Currency note shall be a note issued by the Imperial Bank of India under the authority of this Act, and expressed in the form of a promise to pay on demand the sum specified in the note to the bearer thereof.

Except as provided in this Act, no person or corporation in the Indian Empire, other than the Imperial Bank of India, shall draw, accept, or issue any bill of exchange, promissory note or engagement for the payment of money payable to bearer on demand, or borrow, owe, or take up any sum or sums of money on the bills, hundies, or notes payable to bearer on demand of any such person.

Provided that cheques or drafts payable to the bearer on demand or otherwise drawn on bankers, shroffs or agents by their customers or constituents in respect of deposits of money in the hands of these bankers, shroffs, or agents, and held by them at the credit and disposal of persons demanding such cheques or drafts.

Any person contravening the provisions of the next preceding section, shall, on conviction by a presidency magistrate or a magistrate of the first class, be punishable by a fine equal to the amount of the bill, hundi, or engagement in respect whereof the offence is committed.

The currency notes shall be issued as under, namely, in the denomination of five rupees, ten rupees, fifteen rupees, or one Mohur, seventy-five rupees or five Mohurs, ten Mohurs, twenty Mohurs, fifty Mohurs, one hundred Mohurs, and five hundred Mohurs, in such numbers and at such times as may be determined by the Bank aforesaid under a minute of its board of directors to that effect.

The currency notes shall be payable, when presented to the Imperial Bank for that purpose, in gold coins of the Indian Empire, provided that notes of small denominations, namely, five rupees and ten rupees notes, may be paid in the lawful silver money of the said Empire, and within the limits of legal tender, as prescribed by this Act.

The Imperial Bank of India shall provide through its currency notes of the denominational values prescribed by this Act and shall supply the Branch Offices and Agents subordinate to the branch offices with such notes as they need for the purposes of this Act.

Every such note shall be worded so as to be a clear obligation of the said Imperial Bank of India, and shall be signed by the General Manager of the Imperial Bank of India, or any other officer of the said Bank specially authorised under the constitution of the said Bank to sign on behalf of the said Bank such obligations of the said Bank. Such signature may be impressed on the note by machinery, and when so impressed shall be deemed to be valid signature.

The General Manager at the Head Office and the branch Managers at the Branch Offices and the Agents in other place specially authorised in that behalf shall issue in the name of and on behalf of the Imperial Bank of India currency notes of the denominational values prescribed by this Act in exchange for the amounts thereof in gold coins issued under this Act, or gold bullion at the rate prescribed by this Act in that behalf, or in rupees to the extent of not more than one hundred and fifty rupees at one time.

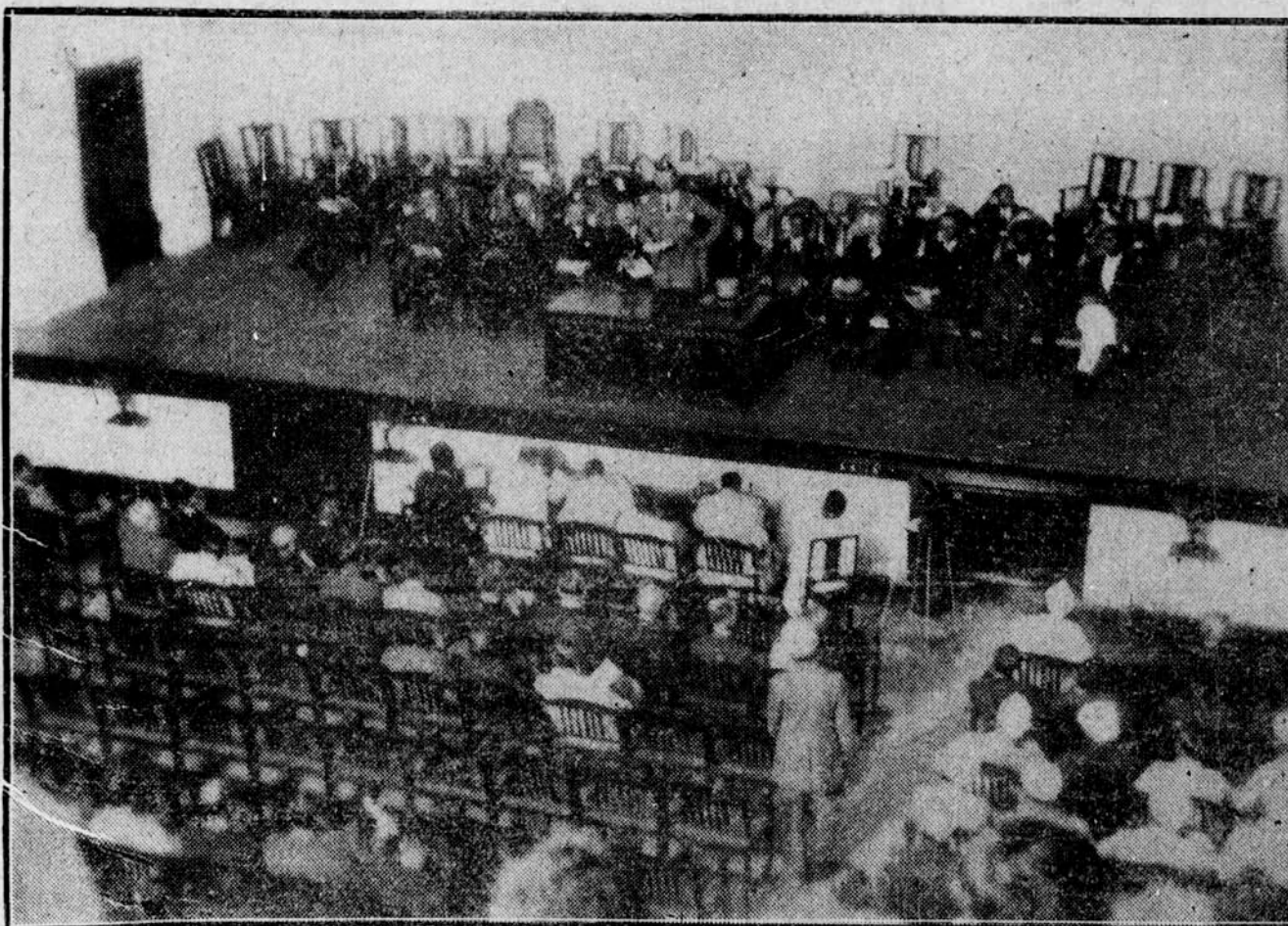
All officers of the Imperial Bank of India entrusted with special functions under the provisions of this Act and authorised to provide, sign, issue, or exchange the currency notes, shall be appointed by the directors of the said Bank subject to the approval of the Governor-General-in-Council.

The notes of the Imperial Bank of India shall not be deemed to be legal tender by the said Imperial Bank of India at its head office or any of the branch offices, but the Agents shall be exempted from the operation of this section within limits prescribed by a Resolution of the Board of Directors of the Imperial Bank of India, unless the Agent has agreed to take upon himself on behalf of the bank the liability imposed by this section.

RESERVE AGAINST PAPER CURRENCY

The whole amount of the currency notes at any time in circulation shall not exceed the total amount represented by gold coin and bullion and the sum expended in the purchase of securities which are held by the Imperial Bank of India at its Head Office and the various branch offices in India (as well as the agents of the bank) for the purpose of meeting the currency notes as a reserve to provide for the satisfaction and discharge of the said notes. The said notes shall be deemed to have been issued on credit of the Imperial Bank of India as well as on the security of the said gold coin and bullion and securities.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS.



"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay delivering his inaugural address at the 13th annual session of the Indian Science Congress at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Monday evening



"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

"At Home" given by the Principal and Staff of the Royal Science Institute on Monday evening to the members of the Indian Science Congress now in session in Bombay.

said Bank and be charged to the revenues of the said Bank.

The total amount of the notes at any time in circulation shall not exceed three hundred crores of rupees in value equivalent to two hundred million Mohurs. But nevertheless the amount thus fixed by this section may be increased under the authority of a resolution of the Legislative Assembly for any time, or an order of the Governor-General-in-Council for a period not exceeding three months.

In the event of the circulation of the total number of notes of all denominations being temporarily increased (in the manner provided for in the next preceding section) the bank shall pay a tax of five per cent. per annum on the average excess of circulation during the period that the operation of this Act was in abeyance as regards the total amount of notes allowed by this Act to be at any time in circulation.

The Imperial Bank of India may, during the period of temporary increase in the circulation of their notes, hold the required reserve under this Act partly in Gold bullion and coin; partly in securities different from those prescribed by this Act. Such other securities to be Bankers' acceptances or Good Trade Bills drawn against actual commercial transactions, and secured by the goods or value forming the subject matter of such transactions; and having at least two well-known signatures by way of endorsement one of which shall be that of a Bank, and having not more than sixty days to run. The Imperial Bank of India shall not be permitted to regard as good bills or securities under this section any advances made by itself on personal security of its customer, or on the security of immovable property whether Urban or Agricultural, or the stock in trade or any other similar security. But nevertheless it may consider as good securities, within the meaning of this section, any advances by a banker or shroff who is himself a client of the Imperial Bank of India and rediscounted with the Bank aforesaid, notwithstanding the fact such banker or shroff has himself advanced to his client on any of the securities considered insufficient or ineligible for advances by the Imperial Bank of India under the provisions of this section, and for the purpose of securing a temporary increase in the note issue.

The Reserve prescribed by this Act and held by the Imperial Bank of India for the security of the total note circulation shall consist in the manner provided below, namely, not less than 100 million Mohurs, or half the total amount of the authorised circulation, shall be in gold coin or bullion; and the other half or one hundred million Mohurs shall be in securities as prescribed in the following sections.

If at any time the actual amount of

notes in circulation is below the authorised amount the reserve to be held in specie as provided by section 61 para one must be calculated in the proportion prescribed by the said para or this section, and not fixed at 100 million Mohurs.

The securities to be held in the Reserve against the total amount of notes in circulation under the provisions of the next preceding section shall be the securities of the Government of India payable in the Indian currency in India to the extent of not more than forty per cent. of the total reserve held in the form of securities; provided that the loans issued by Local Governments, Municipalities, Port Trust and other public Corporations working under the authority of the Government of India shall be regarded as and included in the securities described as the securities of the Government of India. The remaining securities may consist of interest bearing bills, bonds, drafts issued by the Railway Companies, Tramway Companies, and other semi public corporations not connected with the Government of India; and Bills of Exchange, drafts, Hundies, and other good commercial transactions involving the import or export of goods or the domestic shipment of goods, with documents conveying or securing title attached, and bearing at least two well-known signatures one of which must be that of a recognised Banker or Shroff himself a client of the Imperial Bank of India; provided that the commercial paper declared to be eligible as security against the note issue of the Imperial Bank of India shall be taken in the books of the Bank at the actual purchase price and no more.

The interest and other income accruing from the securities held as reserve against the Note-issue may be considered as the normal income of the Bank, and be available for the purpose of declaring a dividend, which shall at no time exceed ten per cent. on the total paid up capital of the Bank.

The Bank shall be exempt from the payment of all stamp and other duties in respect of the note issue in exchange for a lump sum payment of rupees fifteen lakhs a year; provided that this exemption will not apply to the income tax or tax on the profits of the Bank or any other tax by whatsoever name known which falls upon the recurring income of the Bank; but shall include the tax on immovable property owned or possessed by the Bank.

The securities held in reserve against the notes in circulation shall be held at the head office of the Bank aforesaid. These securities may at any time be sold in open market, or converted, or redeemed, or renewed, by the general manager under the authority of a resolution of the board of directors specifically passed in that behalf; and the

proceeds of the securities thus sold shall be employed as directed by the resolution aforesaid.

The total profits of the Bank, from whatever source accruing, shall, after adequately providing for all the regular expenditure of the Bank, including Income and other Taxes, provision for superannuation and other similar allowances or funds for the employees and the required reserves, be disposed of as follows:—

(a) In declaring and paying a dividend on capital at the rate not exceeding ten per cent. on the nominal paid up capital of the Bank, and

(b) The balance, if any, to be divided equally between the proprietors of the Bank and the Government of India, after a sum not exceeding 25 per cent. of the net profits has been set aside for Reserve.

An account showing the amount of interest or profit accruing on the securities held as part of the reserve under this act and the expenses and charges incidental thereto shall be published annually by the general manager of the Bank and be placed before the Legislative Assembly of India.

A depreciation fund of five per cent. of the total reserve held in the shape of securities shall be formed out of the total income from these securities and shall be set apart for the purpose of making good any loss to the reserve sustained by the depreciation of any security. No credit shall be allowed to be taken by the Bank for any appreciation of any Security.

An Abstract of the accounts of the Paper Currency operations of the Imperial Bank shall be made and published in the "Gazette of India" four times a month, showing:—

(1) The total amount of the Currency notes in circulation;

(2) The amount of coin and bullion reserve, distinguishing gold from silver, and coin from bullion, in the case of gold; and showing separately any amount not actually in the hands of the Bank but in transit and considered as part of the reserve.

(3) The nominal value of the price paid for and the market price of the securities held as part of the reserve, showing separately securities of commercial kind; and distinguishing between securities of this latter description held in India and those held outside India, as also those held by the head office and those in the possession of the branch offices.

Notes of the Imperial Bank of India in the hands of the head offices or any of the branch offices of the said Bank shall not be considered as lawful money for the purpose of reserve required to be held against the notes in circulation under the provisions of this Act.

Every Branch Office and every Agent, with the exception of the chief branch office

in a Province or in a foreign country, shall immediately return to the head office of the Bank aforesaid all notes issued by the said branch against eligible commercial paper and returned to the branch on the maturity of the discounted paper and its payment by the party concerned in lawful money. The head office shall either destroy the notes so returned and against which there is no reserve, or the portion of the reserve covering these notes has automatically ceased to exist, or reissue them against acceptable money or security. A margin of five per cent. of the total notes issued to a branch and circulated through that branch may be allowed to be held by that branch as till-money for the branch.

Any one who possesses, without lawful excuse, the plate or dies from which the notes of the Imperial Bank of India are printed, or is found to be in possession of the stamp of the signature to be impressed on each of the notes issued by the Imperial Bank of India, without lawful excuse, or in any way is prosecuted before a presidency magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class for the offence of forging, counterfeiting, or uttering a forged or counterfeited note knowing it to be so forged or counterfeited; or aids or abets any one in counterfeiting or uttering a forged or counterfeited note shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine of not exceeding five hundred Mohurs for the first offence or imprisonment for not more than a term of two years with hard labour or both, at the discretion of the magistrate trying the case. Any one found guilty of any of the offences detailed above more than once shall on conviction be liable to a sentence of transportation for life.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

In the following sections relating to the organisation of the Imperial Bank and the conduct of the note-issue and the management of public remittances, reserves and balances, we shall assume a constitution for that institution in harmony with the functions entrusted to it of the kind here outlined.

The constitution of the Imperial Bank of India, its Direction and Management shall be provided by an Imperial Bank Charter Act to be specially passed by the Legislative Assembly in India in that behalf subject to the following general principles:—

(1) The Bank aforesaid if a private corporation whose capital is required to be subscribed to by private individuals shall allot fully paid shares to the State of not less than one-third of the total authorised capital of the Bank in exchange for the bullion and coin reserve now held by the Government of India against the notes now in circulation, or such other securities of a like nominal value as may be prescribed by a resolution of the Legislative Assembly specially passed in that behalf.

(2) The Government of India shall be entitled in virtue of their proprietorship in the Bank to nominate one-third of the directors of the Bank aforesaid on a recommendation from the Legislative Assembly either from among the officers of the Finance Department of the Government of India, or the members of the Legislative Assembly and the council of state, or any other non-official persons or bodies at the discretion of the Government of India. And these directors appointed by the Government of India shall vote in accordance with their judgment, or the directions of the Government of India specially issued to them on a particular question coming before the Bank Directorate for discussion and disposal.

(3) That the Finance Member of the Council of the Government of India shall be "ex-officio" president of the board of directors as well as of such committees of the board as may be appointed from time to time to deal with the question of the increase of note issue, purchase of bullion, management of new loans of the Government of India, manipulation of the invested reserve against the Paper Currency, and all such other questions directly affecting the public at large. In such matters the president of the board or the committee shall have a casting vote in addition to the ordinary vote as a member; and shall have the right to postpone the decision by a minute of dissent pending the orders of the Government of India or a resolution of the Legislative Assembly on the point involved. In matters not directly affecting the public interest the president of the board shall have only a casting vote in the event of members being equally divided.

(4) All officers of the Bank aforesaid in any way concerned with the maintenance or management of the note-issue and circulation shall be appointed by the Directorate of the Bank subject to the sanction of the Government of India. Officers thus appointed shall have all the rights, obligations, privileges and duties of public servants in general and shall be subject to the Government Service Regulations.

The functions of the Bank aforesaid shall include, subject to the provisions of the Bank Charter Act, the following:—

(1) To discount Indian rupee trade bills maturing within the maximum period of six months subject to a minimum rate fixed from time to time by the board of directors of the Bank.

(2) To rediscount gold trade bills bearing the endorsement of another Bank or shroff or one of the clients of the Imperial Bank itself subject to a minimum rate fixed for the purpose by the directors of the Bank from week to week.

(3) To make interest bearing loans subject to the condition of a minimum rate of interest prescribed from time to time by the directors aforesaid on such security as may be permitted by the Bank Act.

(4) To buy and sell gold bullion in India or outside India subject to the provisions of this Act and of the Bank Charter Act.

(5) To accept deposits on interest subject to a minimum day to day balance being maintained by the depositor and allow interest for the same at a rate prescribed by the directors aforesaid; and to accept deposits without interest, up to any amount liable to be withdrawn at a rate prescribed by the notice or on demand as may have been specifically agreed upon between the Bank management and the depositor.

(6) To receive valuable goods for safe keeping with or without a charge as pre-

scribed by the directors from time to time. Subject to the provisions of the Bank Charter Act, the Bank aforesaid shall open branches as follows:—

(1) Wherever the necessity for the issue of currency notes requires a branch in every town in India with a population of fifteen thousand inhabitants or more; or in every town which is the head quarters of district administration; or the capital of a province, or native state, or the junction of two Railway lines or more.

(2) And shall have accredited agents appointed under the authority of the board of directors of the Bank in every village which is the head quarters of a Sub-Divisional office, or the place with a separate post office and telegraph office of its own, and is not included in any of the classes mentioned in para one of this section.

The branch managers shall be appointed by the directors of the Bank subject to the approval of the Government of India.

The branches and agents shall forward to the head office every day by telegraph after business hours an abstract account of the balance in hand in coin or bullion, the amount of notes held in hand or issued through the branch, and such other information as may relate to the system of the Imperial Bank.

There shall be established a branch of the Imperial Bank in London which shall be regarded as being the head office of all the branches the Imperial Bank of India may deem fit to open in the various European and other countries for offering exchange facilities to the Indian trader with those countries. Such foreign branches shall be free to do the business ordinarily transacted by the head office and branches of the Bank in India, and subject to the provisions of this Act. In particular the London branches shall transact the following business:—

(1) Selling drafts on India either by way of rediscount from other bankers or, directly from the customers or the London branch, or from the public at large, at a rate announced from time to time by the London branch as the minimum rate for a purpose.

(2) The rediscount of sterling bills if necessary with the Bank of England.

(3) Receiving deposits from its customers in England at the current rate of interest for such deposits in England subject to such conditions of reserve as may be prescribed by the board of Directors in India and the rules made under the provisions of the Charter Act or this Act.

(4) Borrowing for short periods from the Bank of England or other joint stock banks in England and lending money for short term on such securities as may have been prescribed by the board of directors subject to the provisions of this or the Charter Act.

(5) The floatation of sterling loans on behalf of the Government of India in the name of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

(6) The management of the balances of the Government of India in England in addition to such other business such as buying and selling of gold or silver bullion as may be prescribed for the Bank in India and may be specially ordered by the Directors to be carried out by the London branch.

The London and all other foreign branches of the Bank aforesaid shall be governed under the provisions of this Act by a Manager appointed by the Directors in India and by a Council of three members selected from among the most important customers of the foreign branch or its officers, including the chief accountant of the branch, the secretary if any, and the head cashier.

The Imperial Bank of India shall help to economise the use of Metallic currency in India by introducing all devices calculated to and in the attainment of this end.

The Imperial Bank of India shall undertake to remit money free of charge for customers between any two places in India whether or not the party to whom the money is remitted is a customer of the Bank at its head office or any one of the branches or agencies provided always that the Bank shall be at liberty to prescribe any such conditions as to a minimum balance of deposits etc., which may be deemed fit by the board of directors of the Bank. The said Bank shall also undertake to collect subscriptions for newspapers premium for insurance Companies and similar other payments due to its regular customers and recurring periodically free of charge subject to such conditions about a minimum balance etc. as may be imposed by the Directors of the Bank.

The Bank aforesaid shall undertake remittance business between distant places in India on account of persons other than the regular customers of the Bank at a charge which shall be lower by fifty per cent. of the minimum charge now made for similar business by the post office under the heading of money orders subject to such conditions as to the minimum sum remitted etc., as may be prescribed by the board of Directors in that behalf.

The Imperial Bank may require all its customers to domicile the bills receivable by them with the Bank and make all bills payable by them through the agency of the Bank and impose such conditions as to the minimum balance in this behalf as may seem fit to the Directors of the Bank.

The Imperial Bank shall publish an annual account of its operations giving details of the different kinds of banking business allowed under the provisions of this Act or of the Bank Charter Act, together with a review of the salient features of the year's business; and shall submit the same to the Committee of Supervision constituted under the authority of the next following section.

A Committee to be called the Committee of Supervision over the Imperial Bank of India shall be constituted by the Government of India, and shall consist of not more than seven members three of whom shall be: the finance member and the member for Industries and Commerce in the Executive Council of the Governor-General and the financial Secretary to the Governor-General.

(Continued on next page)

"EAST AND WEST."

THE TWO INTERNATIONALS.

CAPT. CANNING'S PEACE MISSION.

IBN SAUD IN EL-HEDJAZ.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD)

LONDON, Dec. 17. The International Federation of Trade Unions (the Amsterdam International) is again up to its old game of doctoring the reports of the negotiations for the uniting of the two internationals of the trade union world. Those who have followed the question will remember that the leaders of the Amsterdam body, especially Mr. Oudegeest, the secretary, have adopted an attitude of refusing to discuss the admission of the Moscow international of P. U. S. except on the basis of the surrender of the latter to the terms of the Amsterdam body. They have been able to keep alive this obnoxious attitude and induce the continental delegates, or the majority of them, to support it. Then came the turn of the others. The British trade unionists, without necessarily approving the Russian or Moscow element, see that immense harm is being done by the absence of a united front. They also look far from sympathetically on the bitter and provocative scribbles of the Amsterdam Secretary.

TWISTING THE FACTS

Therefore, the British movement decided that the Amsterdam must be told that a union must be effected, and not by dissolving the surrender of one section but by the fusion of both in a new organisation. In the case of failure to persuade the directors of Amsterdam, the British would take steps to call a Conference with the same objects. The I.F.T.U., on the 4th, and 14th December heard all this over again, and again decided that it reaffirmed its decision of February (that the Russian body can come in on its knees if it likes). This famous decision, which was adopted by 14 votes to 7, is now expounded by Mr. Oudegeest as follows:—

In the Executive's report on these discussions it was made quite clear that the British Trade Union Congress adheres to the rules and principles of the I.F.T.U. as firmly as they always done, and only wants the admission of the Russian Trade Union Centre into the International on the basis of these rules and principles. The British comrades think that such a fusion could be brought about by an unconditional conference with the A.I.R. Russian Trade Union Centre, while the Executive on the other hand is of opinion that the Russians must first of all intimate their desire to affiliate. The difference of opinion between the British T.U.C. and the I.F.T.U. is thus not a matter of principle but of tactics."

The question of whether their demands are tactics or principles has always been unimportant to the British. The demands they have made are, however, in no sense inferior in importance to principles, nor can they be dismissed as if they are not fundamental. That is a subterfuge. The demands are of the utmost importance and urgency. Whatever title is given to their nature. To start with, an end is desired to disunion—that is urgent. Next, the stubborn idea that unity can only be achieved by the Russians licking Mr. Oudegeest's boots is rejected. Further, while the I.F.T.U. says that the British idea to the same principles as the I.F.T.U. they refer to trade union principles and methods that are common to all, and are older than Mr. Oudegeest. It is trumpery artifice to try to represent the British T.U. movement as approving as a principle, or every rule of the I.F.T.U. may have set up inside that body to keep the existing control in power. The British, in that lesser sense, emphatically oppose what the Executive of Amsterdam call "the rules and principles of the I.F.T.U." It was to break up this sort of obstruction to unity that the British started its unity movement, and therefore palpably they are not "firmly adhering" to the methods of the Executive.

VICTORY DELAYED

And as to the slight tactical difference that the I.F.T.U. tries first to cheapen and then reject, it is simply untrue that "the difference" is as stated. The Amsterdam comrades know that the Russian body will not discuss on the basis of surrender and the British support them in their refusal, proposing the contrary method of a Conference which shall, if it likes, be competent to create or arrange for the creation of an entirely new Trade Union International, in which Amsterdam will disappear at the same time as Moscow. A slight difference, we know.

And now the "Never Never" gang have pulled off another victory for disunion, obstinacy and the Dictature (not of the proletariat, but) of the Reactionary Majority. This is not the end. The British are not ceasing the effort to get some of the European countries to round on the Amsterdam dogs-in-the-manger. Why does Amsterdam risk that and keep on its "nonpossumus" course? Because it trusts that the British movement this year will decline in radicalism. The election of a new General Council, with its inevitable changes, will, some hope, tone down the ardent enterprise of the last Council. It might be possible that Mr. Pugh will be more reasonable than Mr. Swales; the Council may get tired of the fight and adopt a more sane way out, or, for the matter go to sleep.

If this is the hope of the Rip van Winkle of Amsterdam, it is going to be disappointed. Mr. Pugh is a cool and calculating leader, but he always disappoints the friends of reaction. And there is a force behind the Council that will not tolerate

the continuance of this international scandal. Amsterdam or no Amsterdam, unity will be obtained by the growing pressure of the rank and file in all lands.

HOW STANDS COMMUNISM?

I have taken the trouble to ascertain the opinion of such leading figures in the British Communist Party as are still available for duty, on the recent arrests and their effects on the Party's work and prospects. None of them will make a statement of an official nature, but I can give the views of representative men, and even if the views are unofficial they are interesting and instructive.

To start with, the arrests are declared to have been one of the personal stunts of the laughable "Jix", who, knowing he is regarded as a scream, means to show that he can also be a terror. I understand that many more would have been arrested but that this was vetoed by a prominent figure in the Party. Next, the sentence was as much a straining of the alleged spirit of English law as was the summing up. Now as to the effect on the Party's work.

The arrest of the whole of the workers who were, by the views of their colleagues, the most capable people in the Party cannot fail to be a colossal misfortune. In place of experts dealing with their specialities, a scratch body has to take up excessive duties which were necessarily of a mixed and varied nature, and confused, by the suspension of the work. That body is smaller in numbers too. So that one can say, if the prospects of communism depended only on the work of the Party, the prospects would have been greatly injured.

Here comes in the view that there is a real vital movement, which runs along independently of the organisation which has created it, at any rate for some time after any suspension of activity in the organisation. And, before any real slowing up can result, the organisation will have pulled itself together.

This is not saying that there is no lull in the Communist work. Independently of the trial, there was (as happens at) times in all organisations a little flatness in the work here. The effect of persecution is rather to make that depression lift. The movement has been in need of some great sensation. While the sale of journals has been growing, a little staleness has been creeping into the membership. Money has been none too flush, which will surprise those who think all Communist Parties are paid heavy sums by the Moscow Mint. Now it is hoped that the slackness will, as it usually, does, melt away in the time of danger, and that resources will increase. The Party is under heavy financial responsibility now; having to maintain the victims of the sentences, direct and indirect. The view of the members is that it is perfectly legal to affiliate with an international political organisation, whether for communism or free trade or any other international movement. It follows that they think it is perfectly regular to have common funds throughout the international organisation, either partially or wholly, as occasion or organisation may require; permit. This does not mean taking money from the Russian Government for the undermining of other Governments. The funds organisation etc. referred to mean the Communist International, a voluntary organisation and not a Government. It is further pointed out, that it is only a sort of accident that the geographical centre of that international. It could be in Tangier from the Rif, he stated that he carried no official qualification to speak authoritatively for Abdul Krim. He added that he carried a draft of certain peace proposals which Abdul Krim had given to him as being the basis upon which peace negotiations could be arranged. "This draft was signed by Captain Gordon Canning." This was what he made use of for his outline of peace terms in the "Daily Express". Yet he stated, (Nov. 24th) that Canning had no official status to act on behalf of the Rif leader!

It may be added to this interesting incident, that Capt. Canning received a personal letter from the Rif leader giving him authority to act and that this letter was actually received while Mr. Sheean was still in the Rif.

Captain Canning has now returned from the Rif, carrying a letter giving him authority to act on behalf of the Rif Government and to accept the terms of peace agreed upon. This concerns the French; but steps are also to be taken with regard to the Spanish. The war will continue till such time as the views of the three parties are in sufficient similarity to warrant the calling of the Conference. On Dec. 2 at Targuist two French planes dropped six bombs on an open Souk (market) killing 11 men, 45 women and children, wounding 50.

NEJD AND EL-HEDJAZ

The Sultan of Nejd, in bringing in his people the Akhwan (or Nejd), not only

SWELL GANG OF ROBBERS.

EIGHT IN BANDRA CUSTODY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BANDRA Dec. 28.

Although in the suburbs many formidable gangs of robbers have had their backbones broken and many wiped out of existence, yet it is a wonder how quickly others spring up like a phoenix from its ashes, the sad fate of their predecessors having obviously not much deterrent effect upon them. There is already, a case pending in the Thana Sessions Court in which about 38 men alleged to have belonged to a terrible gang of robbers under the leadership of "Uncle" Jungi Khan, a Pathan, are being tried and yet only recently there was another case of a gang robbery with violence at Chembur; followed by still another important round up by the Police.

In connection with this last swoop some eight men have been arrested by the joint efforts of the Bandra and Poona, Police. These men it appears belong to a coterie consisting of Hindus and Mahomedans. Their depredations although alleged to be numerous and extending over a wide area, were never carried out with the aid of the paralyzing terrorism of arms and ammunition or any other dangerous weapons but by means of a specialised expert knowledge of the light-fingered art of picking locks, no matter how ponderous or how complicated the leverage, and twisting off clean from their sockets iron bars barricading doors and windows. The members of this gang, it appears, made it a special point to move about in aristocratic attire, following avocations such as to give them facility to have easy access to residential houses and trading firms so as to enable them to make careful diurnal observations for the laying of plans for nocturnal operations. One of this gang who seems to have been the brain and vitalizing force of organization is a Mahomedan possessing a unique physique and physiognomy when trapped and pounced upon by the Police he was found garbed after the manner of the Mahomedan nobility, his breeches being of such snowy whiteness that perhaps it might have come washed direct from a Parisian laundry. His Turkish fez and general get up was also such as to warrant the surmise that he may for the matter of that be a first cousin of any one of the Turkish pashas. As regards his physical peculiarities, he had, and cherished, a thick coal-black bushy beard which encroached upon his protruding cheek bones so as to make his nose look like a cheerful bird peeping from its cosy nest.

BURGLARIES IN BANDRA.

There have been for some time past several cases of burglaries robberies and thefts in Bandra and other places in the near and distant suburbs both residential quarters and tradesmen's shops being victimised, the booty carried off consisting of cash, jewellery, kitchen utensils and cloths and clothes. All these offences, it appears, are fathered on the gang by the police. Unlike Pathan and Bhata robbers this last gang seem to have had a keen relish for good whisky and they used to help themselves quite unceremoniously and fearlessly to what seem to have been their favourite brands of Black and White; White Horse and Antiquary by simply breaking into high-class English bars with the same sweet sense of ownership as if they were their own fathers' property.

brought in doughty warriors but an old time dispute in Islam. For the people of Nejd belong in the main to the Hanbali sect, which extends eastward to El-Hasa and is not preponderant elsewhere. In this sect arose the great reformation movement of Wahhabism, and the Nejd are often referred to simply as Wahhabis. Even an outline of their religious views, which, are fanatically expressed by many excellent Muslims, is impossible to give. It can only be said that they are a sort of puritans, reputed to be scrupulously iconoclasts by their more orthodox critics. The preponderant force in El-Hedjaz are Hanbali in sect, and they do not love the Hanbali.

In coming into the Hedjaz as a liberating force, the feared fanaticism of the iconoclastic Wahhabi, and even the petty clash of rival sects, have created an agitation against the liberators. This has enabled Ali's agents to recruit a grand force of agitation, largely fictitious and stimulated, but assuming for a time fierce character and important dimensions in India. Allegations of atrocity and sacrilege were worked up by the pro-Shi'ahs. The Wahhabi ruler had seized Mecca, invested Medina (subsequently fallen) and failed to capture Jeddah. He now holds on to his victories against feeble attempts of King Ali of the Hedjaz to injure his hold by artillery and bombing planes. It is not the first time in Muslim history that the Hedjaz has passed through these phases. History has largely repeated itself. The most remarkable parallel is the abortive siege of Jeddah in 1817, when the conquering Wahhabite invader Abdulla bin Sa'ud failed because he attacked without artillery. But one old element has passed out. The Great Khan's title of Servant of the Holy Shrines seems to have passed for ever into eclipse by the Republic of Turkey. The Republic turns single-mindedly to the work of national reconstruction and is not interested to those who invoke its interest in other Muslim lands or suggest its support of Muslims outside of Turkey.

What Islam now awaits is the projected Muslim World Conference at Mecca to establish a republican Islamic Hedjaz Government. The Indian Khilafatists urge that this Government shall revert to the model of that of the first four Khalifas of Islamic history. They hope to make a free and independent Hedjaz possible by securing the withdrawal of the armed forces of both Amir Ali and Sultan Ibn Sa'ud during the conduct of an election under neutral auspices. But the greater part of the Islamic world will remember with gratitude that Ibn Sa'ud made all this a possibility by his liberating march and the capture of Mecca and Medina from the Shi'ahs.

THE VISWA-BHARAT LUXMI EXHIBITION

A BRILLIANT ARRAY OF STALLS.

EXHIBITS FROM ALL PARTS OF INDIA.

SPLENDID VARIETY SHOWS.

THE FINEST PROGRAMME EVER PUT BEFORE THE BOMBAY PUBLIC.

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FROM 9 P. M. to 11 P. M.

TICKETS Rs. 3-6-0, 2-4-0, 1-2-0, and As. 9.

- DANCE BY BENGAL GIRLS**. Exquisitely beautiful singing and dancing by 4 dancing girls of Calcutta.

DANCE BY MYSORE GIRLS, 9 Dancing Girls from Mysore will entertain with quite a novel specimen of the musical art. Don't fail to listen to Sir Nilamma and Master Mammoan Chandra of under 10 playing at 22 instruments.

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Prices for both shows Rs. 4-8-0, 2-4-0, 1-2-0 and As. 9.

- INDIAN PALNA**, The Periscope, the panorama, the three headed man, the Human Spider, the char-o-plane, the aeroplane, the ocean waves, etc., etc.
- PROFESSOR M. A. RAHMAN'S** Magical performance and wonderful feats of Mesmerism, hypnotism, and thought-reading.
- PHADKE'S FINE ARTS** (Wax Shows) will be on show in a day or two.
- FUNNIMAN THE LAUGHTER KING OF BENGAL** is on the way to Bombay.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERYDAY.

REFORM OF INDIAN CURRENCY SYSTEM.

(Continued from previous page.)

ment of India; and the remaining four chosen by a resolution of the Legislative Assembly from among its members and outside experts representing Indian Commerce and Industry.

This Committee shall consider and report upon the working of the Imperial Bank of India, with special reference to the issue of currency notes, and all other business incidental thereto; as well as the use and extent of the transfer system, the purchase and sale of bullion and securities for the currency reserve, and the operations in this behalf of the foreign branches of the Bank. The Committee of Supervision shall draw the attention of the Bank Authorities as well as of the Legislature to any evasion or breach of the law, and shall furnish explanation on any doubtful point of law which shall be authoritative for the Bank and binding upon the Bank.

The Committee of Supervision shall be entitled to ask the Bank to open new branches in places specified by the Committee, to suspend existing branches, to add to or diminish their powers, to write off bad debts, or realise depositing securities, to suspend, censure, or advance any officer or servant of the Bank.

The Committee shall appoint a number of examiners, not exceeding one-tenth in number of the total branches of the Imperial Bank of India, and one additional examiner for the branches in each foreign country.

The Examiners shall examine the operations of every branch as well as, the Head Office and every Agency of the Imperial Bank, and shall have power to make a thorough examination of all the affairs of the Bank.

In conducting such examination the examiner shall have power to examine any officer or servant or agent of the Branch on oath and after the examination the examiner shall make a thorough and detailed report to the Supervision Committee.

Such examinations shall take place at least twice a year; but no date shall be fixed in advance for the examination, provided however that the Supervision Committee may direct at any moment a special examination to be held of any Branch or Agency of the Bank aforesaid.

The salaries of such examiners shall be paid from the Current Revenues of the Imperial Bank of India; but the Examiners shall be regarded in all respects as the Officers of the Government of India.

These examiners shall be appointed by the Committee of Supervision, and shall not be removable from their office except for proved misconduct and upon a resolution of the Legislative Assembly specially passed in that behalf.

The salaries of these examiners shall be

THE KING OF ALL TONICS. ANANGA PROBHA

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The expenses of the examination, including the travelling charges of the examiners and their halting and other allowances, shall be charged upon the Bank and shall be governed by the Civil Service Rules in respect of these charges.

The examination provided in this and the foregoing sections shall be independent and exclusive of such arrangements for the audit of the Bank accounts as may be made by the Bank itself or be required under the provisions of the Bank Charter Act.

Any Manager, Director or other Officers of the Bank offering any gratuity gift consideration of any kind to an examiner and convicted in a proper Court of this offence shall be punishable by fine not exceeding five hundred Mohurs and shall be liable to dismissal from the service of the Bank and declared unfit for any appointment under the Government in any other Department.

The Charter granted to the Bank under the Charter Act, and embodying the privileges mentioned in this Act and other detailed in the Charter Act, shall expire ten years after the date of the coming into effect of the first charter; but shall be capable of renewal by fresh legislation which may change any of the provisions relating to the administration, supervision, and examination of the Bank, and its Branches; as well as the right of the State to be represented on the Board of Directors by a prescribed number of official directors, as well as the share of the State in the profits of the Bank, or the tax on excess note-issue, or the taxes on the movable or immovable property held or owned by the Bank, or the stamp or any other duty payable by the Bank as a joint-stock company or any other contribution to the public exchequer, provided that the provisions of this Act relating to the notes, and the transfer and remittance business, the purchase and sale of gold bullion, in connection with the Paper Currency, shall not be altered except as provided for under this Act.

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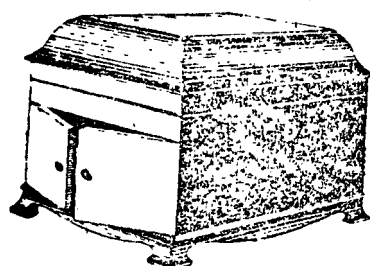
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CONGRESS-DAY IN BANGALORE.

NEED OF VILLAGE PROPAGANDA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Bangalore workers arranged the celebration of the Congress Day in the city and a crowded meeting was held in the market square on the 28th evening. In the chair was kept a magnificent photo of Mrs. Sarojini Devi, profusely garlanded.

Mr. Ramlal Tivari opened the proceedings, with a fine Hindi speech explaining the objects of the Congress—the greatest national movement in India—(loud applause). Mr. J. Bhima Rao, Secretary of the Swarajya Party, said 'Our Congress Government is changed to-day. Mahatma Gandhiji, (Cheers) our peoples' minister in the Congress Government, has handed over charge to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the first Indian Lady Minister (Cheers). She has passed orders as to the future work to be done. The first item of her mandate is rural reconstruction and village organisation. (Hear, hear). Second in order of importance is the publicity bureau. Thirdly prohibition and so on and so forth. It is easy to work out the Congress programme in British India, but stupendous difficulties arise in Indian States, as they are thirty years behind time. Merchants, traders and artisans have got their own avocations to look after and are not in the least interested in the political awakening or the political progress of either themselves or of their fellow-subjects. The Government servants are busy in collecting the taxes from you and filling the coffers of the Government Treasury as best as they can and as much as they can. The growers and tillers of land are left aloof, to take care of themselves. Villages are neglected and villagers have to take care of themselves with none to look after their interests. Towns are beautified at the expense of the villagers and the latter suffer even for want of elementary necessities of life, such as drinking water, etc.

Congress, therefore, is necessary in Indian States and we must have an organisation to keep watch and ward over the country's progress. Masses live in villages and villages must be improved first.

PROHIBITION.

The next item of importance is the prohibition of drinking evil which is assuming proportions and devastating the country from one end to another. Government got a good revenue from this sinful policy. The Excise income is over 60 lakhs and Government are not prepared to lose that large revenue. They themselves manufacture those intoxicating drinks and throw them in the markets and keep shops in tempting places and invite people to drink. The Excise drinks are the monopoly of Government. When peoples' representatives press for reforms and closure of shops, Government appoint an Advisory Committee on which they place their own officers, who are interested in the increase of Government revenue. 'Maximum revenue' and 'minimum consumption' are in the mouths of officers, but consumption is on the increase and the vicious trade is growing without a check. The Congress organised a propaganda and obtained 4,000 signatures and submitted the same to Government, but there was no reply nor even an acknowledgment till 31 reminders, one after another were sent to the Dewan Sahab! The reply when it came was most disappointing! Prohibition is a mass movement and we look to the masses for help and not to the classes and big people who have their own clubs, where costly foreign drinks are served.

We have the Legislative Council in Mysore and other States, also Municipalities, but some of the elected members betray woeful ignorance. One member said that the Congress is not a constitutional body. They should elect best men amongst them who have in their hearts the welfare and progress of the people and not their own self-aggrandisement. Representatives in Councils and assemblies must keep their selves behind and think of the larger self, for whose interests, they are elected. The Congress is eager to teach people to do their work and to know their rights and privileges.

ALL-INDIA RAILWAYMEN'S CONVENTION.

The General Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Union Federation, writes:—The Annual Convention of the All-India Railwaymen's Union Federation will be held at Madras on the 8th instant. The arrangements for accommodation of the delegates are being made by the Reception Committee, of which Mr. Ernest Kirk is the Chairman. In a view of the very unsatisfactory attitude of the Government towards Railway Labour, as manifested specially in regard to the resolution passed by the Assembly without division, demanding an enquiry into the grievances of railway employees, and in various other matters this session is an important one. Rai Sahab Chandrika Prasad of Ajmere, who is an experienced railway expert and being an employee of the railway, has studied the questions of railway labour in all its aspects, will preside over the ensuing session of the Convention. In this session the delegates will prepare a constructive programme of work for the coming year—a policy and a programme that will inspire railwaymen to greater activity making them realise the necessity of carrying on an effective propaganda with a view to convince the public of the seriousness of their grievances. It is expected that the Railwaymen's Union throughout the country will send the fullest number of their delegates to the convention so as to impart to the meeting an unquestionably representative character, a matter which I have to urge on the attention of the executives of Railwaymen's Organisations.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

MR. MATHURDAS TRICUMJI'S MANIFESTO.

I beg to inform you that I am seeking re-election in the coming Municipal elections to be held in February. The Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party has this time also supported my candidature and has selected me as one of their candidates for the Fort Ward.

Various questions of varying importance have come up before the Corporation for disposal and I have viewed and studied them and voted on them according to the best of my lights always keeping in mind the interest of the people in general. If my municipal activities during the last two years and more have on the whole given you satisfaction I will request you to reserve your votes for me and to attend the polling booth on the election day for recording them in my favour, and I may venture to make you a further request to induce your friends to do likewise. If I am re-elected, my policy in the Corporation will continue to be as hitherto in the interest of the general populace.

Owing to the extended franchise there are, to-day, on the voters' roll about 10 to 11 thousand names. It is, therefore, practically impossible to approach the voters personally. Under these circumstances, I trust you will consider this quite adequate for the purpose.

In the end I may say for your information that while the voter of A Ward has 12 votes, it is not necessary that he should distribute them among the several candidates. If he chooses he may register all his 12 votes in favour of one candidate only.

MR. G. I. PATEL'S APPEAL TO VOTERS.

Mr. Gordhanbhai I. Patel has addressed the following appeal to Girgaon Ward voters:

I am standing as a candidate for the ensuing Municipal Election from D (Girgaon) Ward. You will find my name amongst the candidates that have been this time adopted by the Congress Nationalist Municipal Party. The splendid record of work that has been put forth by the Party during the last three years is before you, and I feel sure you, in view of that record, will extend your generous support to me as a candidate of the Party.

I have been a close student of the civic problems of this great city ever since I chose to be a citizen thereof and have been serving my fellow citizens in an humble and unobtrusive way. As a journalist I had an opportunity to ponder over and study rather closely the all absorbing problem of the rise and growth of the self-governing institutions in India. That is in a way our problem of problems to-day and has been baffling our great minds. A satisfactory solution of this problem can alone pave our way to Swaraj. With this conviction I have always tried during my career as a journalist to lay before the public when and wherever necessary, the questions regarding the welfare of the city. With a broader outlook of Indian politics I have always put forth the nationalist view-points of our civics and politics without being in any way affected by favour or frown of Government or vested interests. As Editor of the 'Hindustan' for over a period of two years and during my connection with the 'Bombay Samachar' and 'Praja Mitra' I have been able to study, discuss and observe at close quarters the working of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and had always advocated the public welfare as forcibly and in as effective a manner as I could. In course of this study and observation I have strongly felt that in spite of its progress and advancement, there were its shortcomings when compared with the municipalities of the Western Cities and they need be remedied and removed. Sanitation and health, better regulation of protective services, constitutional and financial reforms in the administration of municipal affairs are some of the problems which will claim my special attention if I succeed in being returned to the Corporation with your suffrage. The question of municipalisation of public utility concerns which is in the forefront in the western cities will be tackled by me consistent of course with the programme of the Party.

It rests with you to enable me to place the best in me at your service through the Corporation and make it possible for me to look to your civic needs in as greater a degree as can be physically possible for an individual. You will agree with me that the Bombay Corporation needs improvements in many directions and with your active support I hope to contribute my quota-humble as it may be to the cause of that improvement and advancement thereof. I can assure you that you will have no cause to regret your choice, should you make it possible for me to be returned to the Corporation and I trust in consideration of the above solicitations you will vote solidly for me.

ASSAULT-AT-ARMS IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, Jan. 4.

H. M. S. 'Effingham' and 'Cairo' of the East Indies Squadron will arrive at Madras on the 28th instant. Assault-at-arms this year will commence in February on the island ground. The novel feature of this year's tournament will be that the Air Force will take part in it. The air force has consented to send four planes to Madras from Quetta. The aerodrome is being prepared at St. Thomas Mount. The planes will do stunts over the tournament arena each day of the tournament. This year's tournament will include a pageant in which elephants and camels will figure. A

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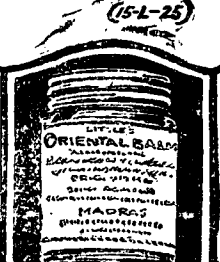


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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by SORAB P. KAPADIA and edited by SYEDABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.